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PROGRESS MADE BY ITALY IN RECOVERY FROM GREAT WAR

Vigorous Attempt: Made to Grapple With Industrial and Agrarian Problems With Remarkable Success in Some Cases

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—Italy is slowly but surely recovering from the effects of the war, and but for the flume imbroglio, which is now practically ended, her foreign relations are promising, while her domestic politics are in a hopeful condition. The report from the Socialist delegation recently returned from the study of Communistic rule in Russia, in conjunction with the recent complete failure of the attempt of workers to run the factories in Italy, it was stated by Italian authorities here, has completely cured the Italian workers of the last lingering desire for the Soviet system of government.

A commission has been appointed, composed of owners, workers, and the government, with the object of evolving some scheme whereby the workers will have a direct interest in the factories and other industrial undertakings. This honest and fair attempt on the part of the government and owners has given great satisfaction among the working classes of Italy. As instance, it was stated that Mr. Agnelli, chairman of the board of directors of the Fiat Company, who resigned when the Socialist workers refused his offer to sell the whole of the works to the workmen in order that they might run the establishment on a cooperative basis, has, at the unanimous request of the employees, resumed control.

Problem of Dwellings

Mr. Agnelli said it was impossible to carry on business while a spirit of animosity existed between workers and directors, and severed his connection with the company he had helped to build up. Following Mr. Agnelli's return, the shareholders and workers extended a unanimous request to Mr. Fornaca, chief engineer of the Fiat Company, to return also. He had followed the director's example, so that the original heads are again in command.

The recent unrest among the Italian workmen, as in other countries, is partly due to lack of sufficient dwellings, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed. The housing problem in Italy, it was stated, is a far graver problem than in any other country in the world, and the government is endeavoring to meet the difficulty by introducing a bill that will protect the contractor against loss through the high cost of materials. Lack of houses, the informant stated, is not due, as in Great Britain, to lack of labor, but to the high price of coal and the consequent shortage of that prime necessity, whereby the cost of materials renders building prohibitive.

Among the peasant classes, not only does lack of houses present a difficulty, but there is a legitimate desire for small allotments of land, which must also be dealt with equitably. Agrarian disputes near Rome have, in a great measure, subsided, it is learned, but in Sicily the situation still remains acute. In the latter island, large country estates and tracts of land under pasture have been seized by the peasants, who want land for cultivation.

Affairs in Sicily

This movement, the informant stated, although neither Socialist nor revolutionary, presents many difficulties. In the first place, the population of Sicily is concentrated in the valleys, leaving large tracts of land without even a house in sight; secondly, there are difficulties in building the necessary homes, and thirdly, it is not easy to induce peasants to live on the land away from their villages. To meet the dilemma, the Italian Government is instituting a system of banking, supported partly by private enterprise and partly by the State.

This system will advance money to enable peasants to buy houses, when built, also the necessary agricultural implements, in addition to which the peasant is to be instructed in a system of intensive cultivation, which, it is felt certain, will not only prove a peaceful solution but also bring a period of increased prosperity to both Italy and Sicily.

STRIKING OUTPUT IN BRITISH COAL MINES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—The most striking result of the recent coal settlement was announced last night. For the week ending December 18, the output of the British mines was 5,307,000 tons, which is the highest weekly production since the recruiting of Kitchener's army at the beginning of the war lowered the output.

During the five weeks ending December 18, the total output was 26,075,000 tons, which is at the rate of 260,750,000 tons per year, allowing for two weeks' holiday. Under the recent settlement, output at the rate of 258,000,000 tons a year in any one month entitles the miners to an increase of 3s. 6d. a day in the following month. This means a total addition of over £1,000,000 a week to the wages bill over all coal fields.

BOLIVIAN ASSEMBLY EXTENDS CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The recently elected Constitutional Assembly of Bolivia, which convened several days ago, has notified the Bolivian legation here that it decided at its first meeting to extend the duties of the governing board (junta de gobierno) which has been in control of the government since the coup d'état of last July, until the executive power, which is to direct the administration of government affairs, has been constituted.

It is within the power of the new Constitutional Assembly to decide by what method the new President of Bolivia shall be chosen, whether by that body itself or by a popular election.

The international policy of the United States was commended in a report presented to the Assembly by Dr. Jose M. Escalier, president of the governing board, and Dr. Iturralde, secretary. The manner in which the governing board has handled the affairs of the government since being in power was described in the report of the secretary-general. It was after the reading of this report and the message of Dr. Escalier that the Assembly unanimously resolved to continue the governing board until final action shall have been taken providing for the transfer of authority to the executive chosen.

Recognition by the United States has not yet been extended to the new government in Bolivia.

DIGITALIS TEST METHODS OPPOSED

Experimentation on Animals as Practiced by Manufacturers Arouses Protests by Societies Which Oppose Vivisection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and anti-vivisection societies in both New York and New Jersey are protesting against the use of cats for digitalis tests as planned by the E. R. Squibb & Sons Co., whose recent advertisement for cats to be used in their New Jersey laboratories has brought out the admission that they are wanted for such experimentation. The New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Vivisection Investigating Society of New Jersey are both strongly opposed to vivisection, and will take all possible steps to prevent it. The contention that the cats are chloroformed and treated humanely, and therefore do not suffer, is discounted by members of these bodies.

"Using cats for digitalis tests is cruel," said Dr. J. C. Corlies, president of the Vivisection Investigating Society, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We know that, but the Board of Health, which is in control, permits animal research. We shall insist that these experiments be carried out in the open, and then when we see exactly what is done to the cats we shall report the procedure to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which has the right to investigate and make arrests."

A report that the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had investigated the digitalis tests on cats and found that the cats were treated humanely, not cruelly, was contradicted by the general manager of the organization, W. K. Horton.

"Neither this society nor anyone connected with it ever said such a thing," said Mr. Horton to this paper's representative. "Any such experiments are cruel and, in my opinion, unnecessary. The New York law prohibits any but a regular medical institution from using animals in research work and, as the Squibb Company is neither a university nor a college, it could not perform such experiments here. Unfortunately, we cannot prevent their doing so in New Jersey. We have no power to interfere there."

Mrs. Diana Belais, president of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, also declares that the use of cats for testing the strength of digitalis is cruel, and believes the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals can prosecute any company for so using them.

"Although there is a law in New York permitting experimentation upon animals by recognized medical institutions for the benefit of human health," New Jersey has no such law. The truth of the matter is that the digitalis experiment is very drastic, and that it invariably proves fatal to the cats used for it. There is no question of its cruelty, but there is a grave question as to the chloroform used. Is it really used, and, if so, is enough used really to anesthetize the cats? An English physician has said that the so-called giving of anesthetics to animals was merely to anesthetize the public, to satisfy them that something was being done to prevent cruelty, but that was all it amounted to."

A representative of the Squibb company said that four or five dozen cats were used annually for testing digitalis, as the United States Government had passed a law in 1910 requiring that the drug be tested upon animals before being used.

MASSING OF SOVIET DIVISIONS REPORTED

Concern in Rumania at Concentration of Troops Threatening Galicia and Bessarabia—Hungarian Policy Mistrusted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The continued massing of Russian troops on the Galician and Bessarabian frontiers, in conjunction with Hungarian military activity is causing grave anxiety to the Rumanian Government. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from Rumanian authorities here that no less than 14 divisions of Bolshevik troops are now facing Galicia and Bessarabia, and the fact cannot be disguised that this constitutes a grave threat to both Poland and Rumania.

An alliance between Poland and Rumania, as a natural consequence of the combined menace, has purposely been avoided in order that the Soviet Government may not use such an alliance as an excuse for attack. At the same time, there is little doubt in official Rumanian circles that there exists between the two countries a comprehensive plan for military co-operation, should the Red armies advance on either Rumania or Poland.

Russian Opinion Divided

Opinion in Russia is known to be divided on the proposal of an attack in the west. On the one hand Leon Trotsky, the Russian Minister for War and leader of the War Party, would, it was stated, view favorably a junction with Hungary, and so, through Austria, establish direct touch with Germany, but, on the other hand, Nicholas Lenin, a Communist idealist, would not give his support to any such policy of aggression in the west.

The Hungarian Government, it was stated, is undoubtedly hoping to see the Trotsky party gain the day, and is in consequence adopting an increasingly aggressive attitude. The Rumanian legations in both London and Paris have handed notes to the British and French governments, respectively, drawing their attention to many military preparations now taking place in Hungary. Furthermore, the informant declared that the Hungarians have for some time been massing troops along the Rumanian frontier and have finally crossed into and occupied the neutral zone that had been established by the inter-allied commission, pending definite delimitation of the boundary. Hungarian ammunition factories, it was stated, are working under pressure, turning out great quantities of munitions.

Rumania Confident

Notwithstanding the war cloud in the north and west, the Rumanian Government authorities expressed every confidence as to the ability of their army to meet an attack by Russians from the north, which would be, in all probability, followed by further attacks by Hungary from the west.

Rumania has under arms, and on a war footing, 500,000 men, and this could be quickly expanded to over 800,000 well-trained troops should occasion arise. Unlike many other countries Rumania has little or no labor troubles. Three-fourths of the population are peasants who are well contented with their conditions. The Rumanian Government, on termination of the war, broke up all large estates and gave compensation to former landowners and assistance to peasants to enable the latter to purchase small holdings at pre-war values. This has resulted in contentment among the peasantry and assures the government of their wholehearted support in case of military aggression by neighboring states.

LEAGUE'S COURT OF JUSTICE EFFECTIVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—So far 22 nations have signed the protocol of the permanent court of international justice set up by the League of Nations. This protocol provides that the statutes of the court shall become effective as soon as a majority, in other words, 22 members of the assembly have signed and ratified it. There are, therefore, already sufficient states which have signed, and as soon as these signatures have been followed by ratifications of the various parliaments, the court will become effective. Of the 22 nations which have signed the statutes, four nations: Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark and Salvador have already signed the protocol, which provides for compulsory adjudication.

PLANS FOR PLEBISCITE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday).—Omnary to the report circulated by the Berlin agency of the League of Nations, the Council is continuing its preparations for taking the plebiscite at Vilna at the earliest possible moment. British, Danish, Spanish, French, Norwegian and Swedish contingents will be sent to that place immediately the replies of the Polish and Lithuanian governments to the Council's communication are received. Arrangements for transporting and feeding the troops will be entrusted to France.

POLAND DENIES CRUELTY TO JEWS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—That a food shortage threatens the Polish towns has been admitted by Ignace Jan Paderewski and Mr. Askenazy, the Polish delegates to the Geneva congress. This fact was stated in answer to the English commission, which addressed Mr. Paderewski and Mr. Askenazy, protesting against oppression and persecution of the Jews.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" is able to publish their answer, dated December 5. The delegates attribute the conditions complained of to the influx of Jews from Russia and to the distressing economic position of Poland. They say that insecurity is felt not only by the Jews, but also by Christians, who have lost lives and property. The English committee had drawn attention to the fact that inflammatory anti-Semitic posters were placarded in Warsaw and Posen.

Mr. Paderewski expresses sincere regret over this fact and is convinced that such conditions are only a temporary character. Answering the charge that the Jews are fleeing from Poland to other lands, he denies that the migration results from any persecution whatever, but from conditions for which the Polish people and government are not responsible. "The economic conditions in Poland were distressing," he declared. "Forty per cent of this year's harvest was destroyed or carried away by the invading enemy. Food scarcity threatened the towns. Thousands of Jews are fleeing daily to Poland from Russia, where conditions are even worse. The Polish Government is aware of the gravity of the situation and is doing everything in its power to improve conditions."

FIUME COMMANDER RESIGNS AUTHORITY

Gabriel d'Annunzio Turns Over His Powers to City Council Which Will, It Is Announced, Accept the Treaty of Rapallo

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—The Fiume crisis is practically settled, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns. On Tuesday evening Gabriel d'Annunzio resigned his powers and turned them over to the city council of Fiume, which will naturally accept the Rapallo Treaty. The disbanding of the rebel army is to be carried out under the supervision of General Cavaglia.

The number of casualties has been high. These were mostly among the regular troops, which, the informant declared, advanced with all their officers ahead, almost without firing. The casualties in reality are much over the small number of 50 killed, which was previously reported.

It is learned that Gabriel d'Annunzio is determined not to sacrifice himself and, in a bombastic message on Wednesday, he declared that he refused to give his life for a country like Italy, which did not break out in rebellion when the investment of Fiume began. Representatives of Gabriel d'Annunzio have left Fiume in order to discuss matters with General Ferraris.

Evidence of the leading citizens will be taken by General Cavaglia and Gabriel d'Annunzio's position will also be the subject of inquiry.

The terms of the Fiume settlement include the conditions that Gabriel d'Annunzio shall leave the town and disband his legionaries, release them from their oath of allegiance, and that they shall be amnestied.

Now that Gabriel d'Annunzio's authority is at an end, the officials of Fiume have given an undertaking to return the islands, war vessels and matériel to Italy. Regular troops are not to enter Fiume itself, as the Mayor, Richard Gigante, has guaranteed to keep order by the creation of a civil guard.

The "Corriere d'Italia" publishes a telegram from Trieste stating that Gabriel d'Annunzio left Fiume by aeroplane.

CONTRACTS OF MR. VANDERLIP VALID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Russian Soviet Government's decision to cancel trade agreements made in the United States does not apply to the contracts obtained by the Washington B. Vanderlip syndicate in Russia, according to the Soviet bureaux here, which said yesterday that the decision covered only agreements made in the United States. Mr. Vanderlip made his contracts with the Soviet Government in Moscow. But the cancellation decision and the recall of Mr. Martens, implying as they do the closing of the bureaux in this city, do affect one phase of the Vanderlip relations with the Soviet Government. In addition to the Kamchatka contracts, Mr. Vanderlip obtained the fiscal agency for the Russian Government in the United States, contingent upon the opening of trade relations. With the bureaux closing and further efforts to increase Soviet contracts in this country stopped, it was said there will be no need of a fiscal agency.

PRECEDENT SOUGHT IN THE PARKS ISSUE

Interests Want to Get a Hold Because of the Little Costs and Large Profits Says John Nolen, City and Town Planner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Massachusetts Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—That the question of privilege is a large factor in the drive of Montana and Idaho interests to obtain legislation giving them the right to commercialize the water resources of the Yellowstone National Park was the opinion expressed by John Nolen, landscape architect and town and city planner, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. These interests, he pointed out, are seeking to exploit national lands, which, being such, cost little or nothing and to turn the results to the use of few and the profits into the pockets of individuals. Equal results could be obtained outside the national areas but the cost would be more and the profits less. The fact that the national parks are fundamentally the property of every citizen is ignored, he said.

"It cannot be too often emphasized," Mr. Nolen declared, "that the area of the national parks and monuments is one-fourth of 1 per cent of the total area of the nation. Comparatively this is negligible. In city and town planning or replanning a ratio has been set providing that 10 per cent of the area shall be devoted to open ground—parks playgrounds and the like. Yet this is often difficult to maintain. We encounter the attitude of city boards and departments which see in a park an excellent site for a school, library or an art museum. These may be necessary, but you cannot create nature, and once the site is surrendered it is irrevocable."

"There are two bulwarks of defense which may be erected to stop commercial ingress into our national parks; the practical non-essentiality of exploitation and the aesthetic loss that would result. In urging one of these we must not lose sight of the other. "From the aesthetic point of view we have a quotation from notes prepared by Abraham Lincoln for an address on Niagara Falls in July, 1859. 'The mere physical fact of Niagara Falls is a very small part of the world's wonder,' Lincoln wrote. 'Its power to excite reflection and emotion is its great charm.' He recognized the power of the same element which moved Grover Cleveland to say, 'I have found that impressions which a man receives who walks by the brookside or in the forest or by the seashore, make him a better man and a better citizen. They lift him above the worries of business and teach him of a power greater than human power.' We cannot afford to sacrifice the embodiment of these ideas—our national parks."

"On the practical side we have the question of privilege. The issue of private and preferential rights is alive in the world today. Monopoly is resented and the granting of it only increases resentment. The national parks are the property of the entire nation, and if a monopolistic and privileged right to exploit them is granted to an individual or a corporation, liberties have been taken with the property of all."

Mr. Nolen pointed out that at a White House conference of governors of the states, called by Theodore Roosevelt, it was resolved "that sources of national wealth exist for the benefit of the people and that monopoly thereof should not be tolerated." If it were found, he said, that national prosperity, safety and progress depended upon the development of the resources of the parks, such steps as are now urged might be considered; until then "Hands Off."

"The purpose of the Act of Congress creating the parks," Mr. Nolen con-

cluded, "is obvious. The mobilized sentiment of the people of the United States would be one of unanimous opposition. And this mobilization is taking place rapidly. We cannot and must not slacken the hold upon these natural wonder places. The precedent of a mere foothold must not be established."

LABOR CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Program of Remedial Measures for Industrial Crisis Is Discussed by Delegates to the Meeting at Westminster

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—After concluding considerations of the Irish question on Wednesday, unemployment was dealt with by the Labor Party conference at Westminster. This discussion, however, did little more than bring to the fore the remedial measures suggested by the party. These are:

Immediate trade with Russia. Provision of credits to restore trade with central Europe. Complete removal of the blockade and obstacles to trade in the shape of indefensible legal quibbles. Free flow of all commodities. Full provision of relief work by the government and local authorities. Measures to deal with the permanent causes and conditions of unemployment. Maintenance grants of £2 a week for men and 25s. for women when work cannot be found for them.

International Friendship Urged

A resolution embodying these suggestions was carried by a large majority. Few new points were made by the speeches. Tom Shaw, M.P., declared that no permanent solution could be found until a basis of international friendship had replaced the old diplomacy, and until workers made it clear that they would not stand existing conditions any longer.

Ben Turner, of the Yorkshire Textiles Federation, evoked loud cheers when he said that only international Socialism could completely abolish unemployment. Robert Williams, secretary of the Transport Workers Federation, expressed the opinion that revolution must precede Socialism.

The extremist agitation referred to in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, made itself felt at the conference. A member of one of London's unemployment committees demanded to be heard, although he was not a delegate. The chairman declined to call upon him. A little later he attempted to address the delegates from the gallery. The chairman thereupon put the resolution, and after the vote he declared the conference closed.

Interruptions from Unemployed

Interruptions from a small section of extremists among the delegates interfered with the harmony of the conference at times and a leaflet from the central council of the London unemployed organizations was distributed to the delegates.

This document demanded that the national convention threaten a down-tools policy unless the government would accept within seven days a program including full maintenance for unemployed at the trade union rate of wages and recognition of the Soviet Government.

The delegates ignored this document, but it affords an indication of the tendencies as also does the action of the Labor Mayor of Islington, Councilor E. H. King, who yesterday caused the police to evict the local unemployment committee from the public library, which they seized some days ago. The Mayor justified his action on the ground that the committee were unemployed, out for mischief.

PRESIDENT'S VETO IS COMMENDED BY LABOR LEADERS

Railroads, by Action of Chief Executive, Are Held to Terms of Clayton Act Which Forbids Interlocking of Allied Concerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson yesterday locked horns with the carriers of the country and the large industrial interests affiliated with them when he vetoed the bill recently passed by Congress amending the Transportation Act so as to relieve the railroads for a period of six months after January 1, 1921, of the provisions of section 10 of the Clayton act.

The action of the President is likely to precipitate a fight of importance. The essence of section 10 of the Clayton act, which the President said should now be given free operation, is that common carriers must not deal with concerns of a manufacturing and repairing character if these concerns have directors or stockholders who are interested financially or officially in the railroads.

The intent of the provision was to do away with the system of interlocking directorates between railroads, banking institutions, and manufacturing concerns. It was held that the borrowing, the lending and the buying was practically done by the same persons operating through the different companies in which they had interest or official position, thus enabling groups of capitalists to hold an entire economic field in monopoly.

History of the Act

Congress passed the Clayton act in response to recommendations from President Wilson in 1914. The carriers were, however, given two years of grace to prepare for the enforcement of section 10 of the act. It had not been enforced when the United States Government took over the roads, and government operation was, of course, absolved from the operation of the anti-trust laws.

In his veto message yesterday the President summarized the "public interest" reasons actuating him in the matter, and declared that the time had now come when section 10 of the Clayton act should be enforced. The bill which he vetoed was passed on the same day that the Senate passed the Pointexter anti-strike bill.

Labor leaders regard the veto as a victory for them. They had claimed that continued absolutism of the roads from the application of the Clayton act would enable the large shops affiliated with the railroads to pursue with more chances of success any move intended to promote the open shop.

William H. Johnston, head of the International Association of Machinists, called at the White House and urged on the President the importance of vetoing the measure. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, wrote the President a letter urging him to veto the bill. It is understood that the Senator from Wisconsin is prepared to defend the veto in the Senate in case other Republican leaders attempt to override it. The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will probably take up the veto, and the Interstate Commerce Commission will be consulted before any decision is made.

The interests affected by the veto are bound to make urgent representations. Though they have had six years in which to change their connections, the system of interlocking directorates is still so general that railroads will find it difficult to accommodate themselves at once with the provisions of the Clayton act. If strictly enforced from now on, a road which, for example, had interest, either through its directors or its stockholders, in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, could not buy from that concern. The same theory, a railroad interested in coal mines, as for instance the Reading, would come under the ban. Altogether, the situation is so complex as to cause confusion for the time being.

Text of the Veto

Following is the veto message of the President: "I return herewith without my signature Senate Bill 4326, amending Section 501 of the Transportation Act, by extending the effective date of Section 10 of the Clayton act. "The Clayton Anti-Trust Act was responsive to recommendations which I made to the Congress on December 2, 1913, and January 29, 1914, on the subject of legislation regarding the very difficult and intricate matter of trusts and monopolies. In speaking of the changes which opinion deliberately sanctions and business waits, I observed:

"It waits with acquiescence, in the first place, for laws which will effectively prohibit and prevent such interlocking of the personnel of the directorates of great corporations—banks and railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies—as in effect result in making those who borrow and those who lend practically one and the same, those who sell and those who buy, but the same persons trading with one another under different names and in different combinations, and those who affect to compete, in fact, partners and masters of some whole field of business. Sufficient time should be allowed, of course, in which

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to effect these changes of organization without inconvenience and confusion.

This particular recommendation is reflected in Section 10 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. That act became a law on October 15, 1914, and it was provided that Section 10 should not become effective until two years after that date, in order that the carriers and others affected might be able to adjust their affairs so that no inconvenience or confusion might result from the enforcement of its provisions. Further extensions of time, amounting in all to more than four years and two months, have since been made. These were in part due to the intervention of federal control, but ten months have now elapsed since the resumption of private operation. In all, over six years have elapsed since this enactment was put upon the statute books, so that all interests concerned have had long and ample notice of the obligations it imposes.

Ample Time Given

The Interstate Commerce Commission had adopted rules responsive to the requirements of Section 10, in deferring the effective date of Section 10, the Congress has excepted corporations organized after January 12, 1918, and as to such corporations the commission's rules are now in effect. Therefore it appears that the necessary preliminary steps have long since been taken to put Section 10 into effect, and the practical question now to be decided is whether the partial application of those rules shall be continued until January 1, 1922, or whether their application shall now become general, thus bringing under them all common carriers engaged in commerce and at last giving full effect to this important feature of the act of October 15, 1914.

The grounds upon which further extension of time is asked, in addition to the six years and more that have now elapsed, have been stated as follows:

"That the carrying out effect of the existing provisions of Section 10 will result in needless expenditures on the part of carriers in many instances; that some of its provisions are unworkable; and that the changed status of the carriers and the enactment of the Transportation Act require a revision of Section 10, in order to make it consistent with the provisions of the Transportation Act."

When it is considered that the Congress is now in session and can readily adopt suitable amendments if they are found necessary, such reasons for further delay appear to me to be inadequate. The soundness of the principle embodied in Section 10 seems generally to be admitted. The wholesome effects which its application was intended to produce should no longer be withheld from the public and from the common carriers immediately concerned, for whose protection it was particularly designed.

WOODROW WILSON.

WORKERS READY FOR A REDUCTION

Pullman Employees Offer to Take Lower Wages If Company Finds Cut in Costs Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Nine thousand employees of the Pullman Company in Pullman, Illinois, have made an offer to accept a 20 per cent reduction in wages if falling prices make it necessary for the company to reduce operating costs. The employees made their decision without any hint from the officials of the company, and nothing was known of the move until notice was given by representatives of the employees.

The average wage in the carworks is \$6.77 per day, as compared with the \$8.85 per day received in January, 1918. The reduction of 20 per cent would mean a deduction from the daily pay of about \$1.35 for each employee. The saving to the company would be about \$3,000,000 a year on a pay roll which now totals \$15,000,000.

Officials of the Pullman company have not yet indicated whether or not they will accept the offer of the employees, but it is considered likely that it will be adopted, inasmuch as the plan was proposed through the Bureau of Industrial Relations, which was instituted last June to give the employees representation in government of the organization.

The action of the employees was taken after the men had discussed in their shop committees the present readjustment in industry and the decline in commodity prices. In making their offer, it was stated that they realized that the company must meet competition and cut costs and that a greater volume of business must be done in order to keep the plants running without reduction of the working force. At present the passenger car department is working at full capacity and the freight car department at about 75 per cent of capacity.

The employee representation plan of the Pullman Company gives the employees a voice in all matters pertaining to wages, hours, working conditions, supervision, welfare work and many phases of company management. Officials of the company stated that while an entirely new spirit had pervaded their plant since the inauguration of the employees' representation plan, nothing which has developed had led them to expect the present action on the part of the employees.

LIQUOR SELLERS FINED

MAYS LANDING, New Jersey—Twenty-seven Atlantic City hotel and cafe proprietors were fined an aggregate of \$20,000 by Judge Ingersoll in the County Court here yesterday on charge of selling intoxicating liquors. The fines ranged from \$200 to \$750.

BREACH IN FRENCH SOCIALISTS' RANKS

Vote to Affiliate With Third International on Mr. Lenin's Terms Causes Complete Rupture at the Tours Congress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Socialist congress at Tours by a large majority, voted for affiliation with the Third International. A large proportion of the delegates had an imperative mandate to accept the conditions of Moscow. The whole proceedings demonstrated the inevitability of separation into two or more sections.

John Longuet, during his discourse, denied that there is now a genuine international. There are only partial internationalisms, he said, one at Moscow, another at Berne, and a third at Brussels. He pleaded for a free junction of the several groups. He is a reconstructor and believes that, after a short experience of Moscow methods, which may, however, be disastrous, the French Socialists will return to old tactics. He did not, he said, wish to leave the party. How he can remain in it is a problem that will not easily be solved.

The messages from Moscow, the speech by Clara Zetkin, a German delegate who made a dramatic appearance at the congress, although it had been reported that her passport was refused, and the speeches of French members of the party denounced Mr. Longuet as a "pale reformist" in violent terms. Indeed meetings of the groups are being held to organize a new moderate party even before the vote of the congress is taken.

Moscow instructions for the exclusion of all who did not accept the conditions were plain, and the determination of the minority to leave the Communists voluntarily was clear. Thus the breaking up of the French Socialist Party will be an accomplished fact.

Socialist Split

Failure of All Attempts to Unite on Moscow Question

TOURS, France (Thursday)—The efforts of members of the French Socialist Party to present a united front relative to the admission of the organization to the Third International of Moscow have been unavailing, and it appeared today that the party had split into three factions. These were the left wing, which has voted to obey explicitly the commands of Nicholas Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik premier; the Centrists, who favor adhering to the Moscow International, but who urge reservations to the terms imposed; and the right wing, which has opposed throwing the organization completely into the hands of the Communists.

Last night's session of the Socialist congress, developed into a stormy sitting. G. S. Zinovieff, president of the Third International, had sent a message to the congress demanding in the name of the Moscow executive committee that the Centrists should be branded the "determined agents of bourgeois influence, and elements with which the Third International can have nothing in common," and expelled from the party.

A long debate ensued, Mr. Renoult of the left wing holding that Mr. Zinovieff's demand was merely a statement of doctrine that imposed expulsion on no one, but was aimed at those who in the future should not conform to party discipline. Mr. Renoult proposed a motion stating that this view was the sense of the meeting, but it was not accepted by the Centrists, notwithstanding appeals from Mr. Frossard, leader of the Moderate left wing. The motion was put, however, and was carried, receiving 3247 votes.

Scene of Disorder

A resolution was then introduced by Mr. Mistral, stating that the party refused to carry out the demand for expulsions, but it received only 1398 votes, 143 ballots not being cast.

Great disorder prevailed in the hall, younger and more ardent delegates shouting "apaches," and frequently coming to blows. Mr. Paoli, leader of the right wing, then rose and announced that "the Socialist Party" would meet at the city hall today. He was followed by Mr. Faure of the Center Party, who declared that as Mr. Mistral's motion, stating conditions upon which the Centrists would remain in the party, had been rejected, the members of that faction would meet today to consider what action would be taken. Members of the right wing then walked out, but the Centrists remained. Mr. Frossard then announced, "The Socialist Party of France will continue its session in this very hall," and adjournment was taken a little later.

Arthur McManus, leader of the British Communists, desired to attend the meeting, but his government refused to give him passports to visit France. Several British women, who are members of the Communist Party, were present last night, however, and were loudly cheered when they made addresses.

Conference Divided

It was agreed today that there was no possibility of the right wing having anything more to do with the section which voted for unreserved adherence to the Internationale, but the Centrists appeared to be divided among themselves. A large section of this faction, including Mr. Renaudel and Albert Thomas, refuses to be associated with any group. It was believed that today's meetings would determine whether the Centrists would form an independent organization, or would split, one-half going with the right wing and the rest with the left.

The right wing of the Socialists to-

day declared itself to be the Socialist Party of France. Its members have control of a considerable part of the party funds and also of the newspaper "Humanité," which is in the name of the Deputy Marcel Sembat and various other individual Socialists, but in reality belongs to the Socialist Party.

INAUGURAL COST DISTURBS SENATE

Mr. Borah Asks by What Authority Congress Grants Large Sum for Ceremonies, and Proposes a Ten-Dollar Limit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The economy wave which is sweeping Congress yesterday reached the time-honored expenditures of the inaugural ceremonies. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, got up in his seat in the United States Senate to demand by what authority or by what process of reasoning Congress was in the habit of appropriating large sums for the inaugural ceremonies. The Senator expressed the view that these expenditures "were more honored in the breach than in the observance"—whereon he received backing from several of his colleagues who would hark back to Jeffersonian simplicity.

It is estimated that the ceremonies this year will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Senator Borah would vote to appropriate the modest sum of \$10 to pay the cost of the "President's automobile to the Capitol and back."

"I desire to learn by what means we appropriate money for the inauguration of the President," said Mr. Borah. "I am unable to find from my investigation any other practice than that of expending whatever the Inaugural Committee sees fit to spend, and then the Appropriations Committee takes care of it. Four years ago we appropriated \$70,000, and I understand this year the expense will reach \$100,000."

Private Funds Contributed

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, said newspaper reports of \$100,000 expenditures referred only to private funds contributed by District of Columbia citizens, which would be expended, not around the Capitol, but for all the other activities of inaugural day.

Mr. Borah—I am not referring to money citizens are raising. That's a matter which doesn't concern me. I am glad to see them contribute, if they want to, in any amount. What I am interested in is to find out how Congress appropriates for the occasion. Is the money offered in an estimate, or does the committee simply go ahead and make the expenditures and then Congress pays the sums?

Mr. Smoot—Always in the past the work has proceeded, and when the bills were in, the appropriation was provided.

Mr. Borah—I call attention to this because I think there should be a limit to the amount we are to spend at the beginning of this economic administration, and if someone else does not take charge of the matter who is better fitted to do so, and who is connected with the Appropriations Committee, I shall attempt early next week to put a limit on the expenditures.

Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida—Wouldn't it be a good idea to hark back to Jeffersonian simplicity a little at this time?

Ten-Dollar Limit Proposed

Mr. Borah—I should like to limit the amount to be spent to \$10, which would be enough to pay the President's automobile fare to the Capitol and back.

It developed in the discussion between Senator Smoot and Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota, that the bid for the Capitol inaugural platform is 20 per cent higher this year than for the 1916 Wilson inaugural.

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin—Will legislation be required to permit the use of the Pension Office for the inaugural ball?

Knute Nelson—We have nothing to do with that. The committee on Rules has no more to do with it than the Emperor of China. It is wholly a private affair of the citizens of Washington.

Mr. Smoot said the ball would be under the jurisdiction of the Committee on District of Columbia, which usually asked Congress for legislative permission.

Mr. Lenroot—That ball has always cost \$25,000 or \$30,000. The furniture of the building must be moved out and stored and then moved back. Practically everybody in the building stops work, but the pay goes on all the time.

Mr. Borah—Well, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no way of determining how much we are going to spend. We shall have to determine that the first of next week.

DAYLIGHT SAVING FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Adoption of daylight saving in the states of the eastern standard time zone is urged by the Boston Chamber of Commerce by a vote of 2324 to 477; and a return to the conditions of local daylight saving which obtained last summer is favored by a vote of 1950 to 859. In the event that further extension of the practice fails, a campaign of education in support of daylight saving is planned.

URUGUAYAN LAUDS MONROE DOCTRINE

Theme of Speeches Is Strong Friendship Between United States and the Countries of Central and South America

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Pan-American solidarity, especially the strong friendship existing between Uruguay and the United States, was the theme of the speeches at several functions at which the Uruguayan Government on Wednesday entertained Bainbridge Colby, the United States Secretary of State.

President Brum, speaking at a banquet in honor of Secretary Colby at the government palace, recalled his visit to the United States in 1918, where he saw the nation's war effort and could feel "that all that powerful energy was not set in motion for the sake of avenging a direct or personal offense, nor to obtain material advantages, nor to extend farther the boundaries of the homeland, but for humanity and to establish among nations the supremacy of justice."

Secretary Colby, replying, referred to the solidarity of the Americans in their devotion to freedom and their hatred of aggression, and, in this connection, said:

"I cannot understand how there can be any misconception, even the slightest, of the far-sighted, unselfish and fraternal policy of the Monroe Doctrine in the light of its century of useful service, not to this hemisphere alone, but to the world. For it must be remembered that no countries have so fully and so profitably participated in the fruits of stable government, untroubled material independence, and law-abiding liberty in South America as have the nations of Europe, to whom the declarations contained in the Monroe Doctrine are primarily intended to apply."

"And what was it originally and what has it ever been but a solemn affirmation by the United States of its belief in the capacity for self-government of each of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere and an equally solemn engagement to safeguard them to the extent of its power against interference from any quarter, while forging ahead through the trials and vicissitudes which lie in the pathway of every nascent state?"

Mr. Colby was informed by Dr. Javier Mendivil, former Minister of the Interior and now chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Uruguayan Senate, speaking at a luncheon that Uruguay had a thorough comprehension of the Monroe Doctrine and understood that it did not imply nor involve any right on the part of the United States to compromise or dominate the independent sovereignty of any American state.

Mr. Colby in replying said Dr. Mendivil had expressed deeply the truth concerning the Monroe Doctrine.

APPEAL MADE TO CITY OFFICIALS

Chicago Mayor and Head of Police Department Asked to Enforce Law Against Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Failure of the Mayor, W. H. Thompson, and C. C. FitzMorris, superintendent of police, to indicate that they plan to enforce a bone dry New Year's eve, and failure to contradict newspaper reports to the effect that wide-open liquor celebrations will be winked at, resulted in an attack being made upon these officials yesterday by the Chicago Law and Order League and the Hyde Park Protective Association.

Three letters were addressed to the mayor and two to the superintendent of police by A. B. Farwell, acting for these two civic organizations, seeking denial of the newspaper reports and assurance that the law will be enforced. No reply was received to any of the letters.

The burden of the newspaper reports was to the effect that the federal prohibition director will have only 20 men to enforce prohibition New Year's eve, that obviously they can cover only a small portion of the city, and that Superintendent FitzMorris announced that the police force would be too busy looking after bandits and criminals to bother about patrons of cafes who carry "hip liquor."

In campaign speeches, in interviews, and in the weekly newspaper, Mayor Thompson has talked a great deal about the Constitution of the United States. Consequently, in the first letter to him, Mr. Farwell said in part:

"You have been urging the people to support the Constitution. You yourself have taken an oath to support the Constitution."

"The Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution. We honor you for closing the saloons of Chicago on Sunday, but now illegal saloons in large numbers are operating the entire week and in violation of the Constitution."

"Since July 1, 1919, we have presented to your police department and to the United States Government, complaints respecting 1000 violations of the liquor law."

"The National Prohibition Act, section 22, has placed it in your power to stop this wholesale violation of law and disregard of the Constitution. Under its provisions your administration, through the city prosecuting attorney, has the right to appear before a judge of the Federal Court and procure an injunction against the property in which the illegal sales are made, closing the place as a nuisance for a year."

"No jury trial is involved, and almost no expense. We stand upon our

rights as citizens and demand protection for all through this means of upholding the Constitution."

The attention of Superintendent FitzMorris was called to the newspaper reports, asking for his denial.

Raids to Be Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The raid of prohibition officers against liquor sellers in Hurley, Wisconsin, proved so successful that readers will sweep through five states, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

There was a remarkable scene yesterday at Ashland, Wisconsin, when a delegation of citizens from Hurley called on United States Commissioner Cate and assured him that hereafter the saloonkeepers of Hurley would respect the law. In the delegation were a number of women including the wives of several men arrested Tuesday.

Liquor carriers were shocked yesterday when government officials announced that they would strictly enforce the law New Year's eve. The clubs and hotels will be closely watched for this class of offenders.

CONFIDENCE FELT IN ANGLO-SAXON UNITY

Any Man Who Tries to Impair Relations Is Enemy of Civilization, Says Bishop—Sentiment Never More Cerdial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, speaking last night at a meeting held under the auspices of the American British Federation, declared amid applause that any man who today tries to impair the cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States is an enemy of civilization.

It is not going to be so easy as some persons appear to think to stir up trouble between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, the bishop asserted. He said that he had lived in many parts of the United States, and had been since last June in 22 states, and he knew that the sentiment of Americans toward Great Britain had never been more friendly, since he had begun to observe public affairs, than at present.

Bishop Hughes emphasized that he spoke as a thoroughgoing American. He was proud of the history of his country and believed firmly that the stand taken by the colonists in the eighteenth century was righteous. He was proud of Bunker Hill and of Lexington and Concord, but precisely because of that tradition of liberty he was opposed to any attempt to sow discord among the English-speaking peoples.

The speaker referred to the superficial differences between Britons and Americans upon which certain elements like to dilate. There were unimportant differences in accent, perhaps, and in appreciation of humor, and in application of democracy. But at bottom there was the great fundamental unity based on a common language, a common tradition of liberty, and for the most part a common adherence to the Protestant religion. Bishop Hughes urged that the people of the two nations exercise toward each other the minor peculiarities of good-humored tolerance, always remembering that in essentials their interests were common.

The bishop declared that his work had brought him into contact with Americans of all antecedents, and that no people who had come to this country within recent generations were so assimilable as those whose homes had been under the flag of the British Empire. If there had been a time in recent years, he said, when the American people had insisted that there should be no German-Americanism in the United States, then it was time now to determine that there should be no hyphenism of any description.

Bishop Hughes had little sympathy with discussions as to whose was the chief credit for the successful termination of the world war. It was his opinion that every nation which fought on the side of the Allies won the war, and that no one could have any purpose now in raising the question except those who desired a breach in the good relations that persisted between British and Americans.

Referring to the Japanese question on the Pacific coast, the speaker thought that the momentous one that was exaggerated, but pointed out that in case of trouble between the United States and the yellow and black races, there was only one natural ally of the United States.

Stanley A. Starratt, president of the federation, announced its inauguration on a national basis.

TEACHERS DISCUSS PUBLICITY METHODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Journalism teachers from 50 colleges and many publicists from various schools discussed their problems in a joint convention here of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism and the American Association of College News Bureaus. J. F. Wright, secretary of the latter organization, stated that the news bureaus of the colleges had been organized to keep the world informed on the work of the colleges. T. T. Frankenberg, Ohio University, president of the News Association, said publicity men were being relied upon to bring about an increase in college revenue.

Prof. H. F. Harrington, of the University of Illinois, stated that courses in journalism are still experimental and the graduates so trained that it is impossible to forecast their influence on the future newspapers.

BUDGET ESTIMATE CUTS DEFENDED

Shipping Board and War Department Policies Criticized and Upheld in House—Increase in Size of Army Condemned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Defense of the extensive cuts in the estimates made by the House Appropriations Committee was made on the floor of the House yesterday by Chairman James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, and other majority members, criticism of the report being led by Joseph W. Byrns (D.), Representative from Tennessee.

The necessity for economy which faces the government was given as the underlying reason for reducing estimates and in some cases refusing to make any appropriation whatsoever. Supplementing this was the severe criticism of the present administration for its alleged extravagance and unbusinesslike methods which rendered it necessary to prune so extensively all requests put forward for appropriations. In particular, the United States Shipping Board came in for attacks for its mismanagement. No one is able to tell whether there is a merchant marine or not, it was charged. There is no way of finding out how much anything cost or what is being earned. There is utter confusion in accounts, it was said.

Mr. Byrns asserted there had been great improvement in the methods of the board, but even the Democrats failed to put up a strong defense in behalf of the Shipping Board, whose request for money was turned down with the recommendation that the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation should henceforth earn and pay its own way, if it could.

The Secretary of War came in for criticism for his part in laying the country under heavy tribute to pay the increased expenses of a larger army than it was alleged by majority members, Congress had ever intended to authorize in times of peace. The contention of Secretary Baker, repeated by several minority members, that Congress had issued a mandate to recruit an army of 280,000 men, was denied by Republican members of the Appropriations Committee, who declared that it was not the purpose of Congress that an army of more than 180,000 should be recruited in peace times. Mr. Baker had exceeded this, and the last reports were that the 220,000 mark had been passed.

The refusal to make the requested appropriation for \$10,000,000 to complete work on the dam at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, so that cheap nitrates for agricultural fertilizer could be manufactured there in quantity, brought forth a lively debate. Mr. Good said that he was not sure that the plant could be made effectively productive and that, until he had the opinion of the best technical men of the country that it could be made so, he was opposed to pouring any more money "into a hole which had already swallowed up so much of the government's money without result."

Mr. Byrns declared the only way to get any of this money back was to finish the dam and so enable the plant to be run with cheap power. The farmers of the country are eager to get the cheap nitrate, and he asserted that it was the influence of commercial manufacturers that had helped to defeat the appropriation.

PLANES START ON 3000-MILE FLIGHT

SAN DIEGO, California—Headed by the F-5-L, squadron leader, 14 seaplanes left the North Island Navy Air Station here at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the first lap of the proposed flight from San Diego to Panama Bay. Crowds gathered on the hills of Point Loma to watch the start. Across the "Silver Gate," the entrance to San Diego Bay, on the skyways and in the water at North Island, could be seen a line of big seaplanes ready for the flight. The ships, with a personnel of 70 officers and men, made the largest fleet of aircraft ever gathered on the Pacific coast for such a long flight.

The first ship carried the pennant of the fleet commander, Capt. Henry C. Austin. It was one of the dozen F-5-L planes in the expedition and was under command of Lieut. L. D. Spaulding. The planes of this type were put ahead, the triple-motored N-C type being faster and therefore held back.

Optimism for a successful trip was expressed by the officers and men. The

seaplanes are to send hourly wireless reports of their progress to the aircraft tender Aroostook, off Cedros Island, 260 miles south of San Diego. All carried star shells for night signaling, but no night flights are planned. Each has a two weeks' supply of water and food.

MORE INDICTMENTS IN BUILDING CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Indictments charging continuance of a previous agreement to restrain competition among employers of plumbers were returned in the Supreme Court before Justice John V. McAvoy yesterday against John T. Hettrick, William J. Doran, William H. Chapman and Herbert Smith, all of whom pleaded guilty. They were continued in bail as after their previous indictments.

Investigation of the Building Trades Employers Association was begun yesterday by the joint legislative investigating committee. This association, in combination with the Building Trades Council, is alleged to dominate the construction industry in New York and is the largest of the alleged building combinations to be investigated by the committee.

The committee was notified that the Eastern Slope Manufacturers Association had decided to disband its association for the exchange of information on prices and price-fixing.

It was announced that the trial of Robert P. Brindell, president of the Building Trades Council, whose plea for a chance of venue had been denied by Justice William P. Burr of the Supreme Court, would be begun on January 5. Mr. Brindell will be tried on indictments alleging extortion and attempted extortion.

CONGRESS IS WARNED TO TIGHTEN REINS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

"Congress must put its own house in order if it expects to get back the power and prestige which have passed gradually into the hands of the executive departments of the government," Prof. Lindsay Rogers, of the University of Virginia, declared yesterday in an address before the American political science association. He said that instead of being representatives of the whole people, members of Congress too often were but diplomats who came to Washington to represent their fellow partisans in their own districts.

"Peasants against lemons are too often the great issues in legislation," he said, "or else it is the merits of a small river in Ohio as opposed to one in Florida."

Declaring that legislative inefficiency was the prime cause of present conditions leading to charges of presidential autocracy, he said President Wilson's dictatorship was not dangerous because of the power exercised, but that it had sometimes been obnoxious because of the lack of tact used.

ATTACKS PREVENTED OF HUNGARIAN BANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (Thursday)—Owing to the reports that bands under the Hungarian Lieutenant Hejjas, a monarchist, had planned an attack upon Pressburg on Monday night, intending to pillage the town, Czechoslovak authorities occupied all the important military positions around the town.

The attack was prevented at the last moment by steps taken by the Hungarian Government forces. General Mittelhausen, commandant at Pressburg, has been appointed head of the Czech-Slovak general staff in place of General Pelle.

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The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

My Editor's Christmas

It is some long time since I had the honor of a personal audience with my Editor; indeed, the last time was when the sun was more genial and we went on the water together, of the which, unless I mistake, I have had the pleasure of telling. But night before last I received a telegram bidding me come to see him and concluding with the serious word, "urgent." This pleased me very much, and I went to building castles in Spain, how that a new, fresh, joyous war was about to break out and I was to be sent into breeches and boots again and would hear the boom of the guns again—at a distance—and collect interesting and vital news again—at a still greater distance—and be consulted and slapped on the back by general officers again—at a very great distance indeed. This dream was almost too rapturous, but I thought, too, that my Editor wanted me to show him how to write an editorial or was anxious to apologize for some well-intentioned contributor who had tried to copy my style or was bursting to give me a large salary. Any and all of these things swept into my thoughts as I was swiftly carried up to the floor which has the office which harbors the yellow books and the mauve tie and the Vandyke beard of an editor than whom a better never used Roger's Theorem.

"Ha!" said my Editor, greeting me as a Gentleman of France.

"Ha!" said I in the most approved fashion. "And how about the Balkans and a yatahan or two?" I added hopefully and cheerily.

"Balkans? What Balkans?" asked my Editor in a tone that made me feel that he would look under the desk for those vicious mountains.

"Ain't there going to be anything?" I asked with a catch in my voice. "Ain't I going to roast sheep with 1500 and ask Offitanti what is Macedonia for soap? Ain't there going to be something grand and glorious and decidedly interesting?"

"Not in the Merry Widow style of war," responded he, "if that's what you mean," said my Editor, rubbing one yellow bow against the other in a very offensive and cacophonous way. "I want you to go shopping with me," and he smiled exactly as though he had given me a pearl tiara or an express rifle.

"Go shopping?" I began indignantly. "Can't you do your silly little shopping yourself?"

"Ah, but I need your judgment," said my Editor, "I need your judgment," he repeated in his deep bass voice. "I need your judgment," said he for the third time.

"So I take it," said I. "Pray don't say it again. And in what sort of shopping might it be that you need my judgment?" Here it was that my Editor showed the kindest and most winning side of him: rising, he advanced to me, heating time with a blue pencil and chanting, "Christmas comes but once a year. And when it comes it brings good cheer, good cheer, good cheer."

"Thanks, very much," said I. "From the purport of your lay I understand that you intend doing a little Christmas shopping."

"Yes," said he, struggling into a fur coat, richer and handsomer far than any worn by the hero of a cinematograph drama. He then put on a lemon yellow velvet hat and the effect was what the French call "patant." "Yes," said he. "We'll go now, I've a taxi waiting."

"How do you know we'll go, my back?" Did I say I would? I asked heatedly. He said nothing, but handed me my hat and in a moment we were whirling down the street while my Editor gazed out of the window. Finally he said:

"What is a present suitable for a boy of eight?"

"Oh," said I, "buy him a copy of Austin's Jurisprudence or a grand piano!"

"And for a girl of ten," he asked.

"Why, my dear fellow," said I, "what she wants is a sewing machine and a box of paints."

"I think you're joking," said he. "I was, anyway. I've got to buy something for my brother-in-law and my nephew."

"Are they over eight?" I asked, in innocent curiosity.

"Yes," said my Editor, "well over. Here," he burst out, and leaning forward tapped on the window. "Stop here, driver," and he pointed to a shop famous for its china and glass. I pointed out for him that in there he would find neither works in jurisprudence nor yet boxes of paint.

"Sure," said he. "I know that, but the window's pretty, isn't it?" So we stopped and into that shop we went. The very first thing to take his eye was an enormous platter of glazed ware in the Pallas style, handsome of its kind, with scorpions and sculpins and dragons and land-crabs strewn in admired confusion. As all these objects were in very high relief, the platter was useless except for exhibition purposes, and its yellows and greens were to my eye more remarkable than beautiful. "Now," said he to me, seizing my coat-sleeve to practice that I particularly detest and pouring a draft of hissing whisper into my ear to practice that still more particularly I detest. "Isn't that lovely? It's the very thing for my brother-in-law."

"Does he keep house?" I asked.

"No!" he roared. "Lives at an hotel. Very rich. Has one room." "What will he do with it?" I asked in a tone of the most refined irony. "Exhibit it in the lobby as a gift from a distinguished literary man?" Or lend it to the head waiter to hold napkins?" "Oh," said my Editor, smiling in a gratified way. "Dye think he really would exhibit it in the hotel lobby?" "Possibly, very possibly," I answered. "He'd be very proud of it, you know that, and if he had your photograph to put in the platter—"

My Editor looked hard at me, and said, "This is humor on your part, I see," said he. "Well, I'm going to buy that platter, whether you smile or not. And those finger bowls and that cut glass rose bowl and that Chinese garden stool."

"For the brother-in-law again?" I asked.

"Never you mind. I'm going to buy 'em and I'm going to take 'em home with me in the taxi and I'm—"

"Going to give them to your little nephew?" I asked in exostulation. "Dear little chap, what lightsome carol will he not sing as betimes from his straining stocking he extracts one dozen finger bowls, gilt, one cut glass rose bowl and one Chinese garden stool, period of the Minging dynasty."

"I have no little nephew. He's a civil engineer and is six feet two," said my Editor triumphantly. "No, he shall have some of the stuff, but," and here he seized me again by the sleeve, a practice that affects me as I have noted above, "but those finger bowls I am going to give you."

"Me?" I gasped. "And what should I, a bachelor in happy lodgings, be doing with 12 finger bowls?"

"It would give you an interest in life," said my Editor with a beautiful smile. "Dust 'em every day, wipe 'em off every day and when the spring comes, put water in 'em and play tunes on 'em." Here he illustrated what he meant by running his finger lightly around a finger bowl on the counter, which of course he knocked over. "Pay for it and get a receipt. Never fail to get a receipt."

"And why, pray, should I pay for it?" I asked. The man at times arouses in me feelings of the liveliest indignation, but he is my Editor and my brother. You have perceived long ago how I put up with his mauve tie and his boots, "yellow, yellow," as the Italians would say. But this demand that I pay for the finger bowl that he had wantonly sacrificed on the altar of his idea as to my interest in life, really, this seemed a bit too much.

"Why?" he repeated, calmly. "You know why. You'll make an article out of this shopping expedition of mine, you know you will, and you'll play horse with me, you know you will, and I'll have to pay you. So you're knocking off a little by way of discount. Got a fountain pen?"

"Use your own," I said. "You have one, haven't you?"

"Three," said he, "but lend me yours."

"What for?"

"To address your finger bowls."

"And there they are, arrayed on the bookshelf, 12 happy, harmless finger bowls that are never used."

WAYFARING WORDS

Way, street, avenue, boulevard, road, turnpike, path, lane, track, trail.

Has anyone ever commented upon this group of expressions in our word-book, or pointed out the social and political history implicit in them? A few moments of thought about these 10 words is like a brisk walk through as many centuries of British and American history. A little study of their origins gives one about the breezes 10 minutes that can be spent with a dictionary.

The first two words take one's thought back to the days when the Romans occupied Britain, and to the things they did there. Characteristically, they did first what most needed to be done. They opened ways from place to place, which meant from camp to camp. Characteristically, they gave these roads the names of the most promising fashion straight, though forest and swamp, and they called them by the most unsentimental name they could think of, simply ways. The English way is closely connected with the Latin via, which meant simply "that over which one moves." It was characteristic, also, that they should make their roads as well as possible, building them, like their imperial city, for the ages. Their roads have endured for 16 centuries because they were paved, "paved ways." Our word street is derived from the adjective strata, meaning a series of paved ways, which came to be used alone as a substantive. A street, therefore, is a paved way. The word is now used almost exclusively for city roads because only they—until days of the automobile—have been paved. In the case of one or two of the Roman ways which run through England, however, such as Watling and Icknield streets, the word is still used in its strict sense.

As it was the custom of the Romans to build their roads above the level of the surrounding country, these roads came to be known as highways. Because their roads were always as straight as possible, any road which gave the shortest distance between two important points and is therefore a main artery of travel is now known as a highway.

The two words out of French, avenue and boulevard, have slightly more definite meanings than those from Latin. An avenue—the word is from the French *avenir*, meaning "to arrive"—is merely a means of approach to something else. Boulevard comes through French from the German *bulwerk*, a bulwark and referred originally to a road following the outlines of a city wall. No such road would be laid until the city wall had lost its use, so that the word is not old.

Passing to the words of northern origin, one feels at once in road, although it means by derivation only "that over which one rides," a larger imaginative value. English-speaking men have imported their avenues and boulevards and have had their ways

and streets thrust upon them, but they have made their own roads. Very poorly they must have made them until recent times, if one is to believe the innumerable complaints of early travelers. Compared with the ways of the Romans, they show a very English love of the whimsical and of compromise. From the times of Chaucer down to those of Hilaire Belloc, however, the roads of England have been her very veins. How much of the romance of Merry England is bound up with them is known to every reader of Fielding or Cobbett, to name only two of many.

The turnpike road was originally a toll road provided with a turnstile on which were mounted sharp pikes to

prevent the passage of horsemen or pedestrians until they had paid their fees. When the original significance of the term was lost, the road was often spoken of simply as the "turnpike," and this word has been still further shortened in America to "pike," from which has been developed a verb, "to pike," meaning to move rapidly, as along a turnpike.

Older still than the roads are the lanes and paths of England. The lane is the very opposite of the Roman way for it is usually as crooked as may be and instead of rising above the level of the ground on either side it prefers to burrow beneath that level and to worm its way along between steep and heavily shaded banks. The sunken lanes of Devon, the origin of which so perplexed Charles Kingsley, suggest a timorous, almost a furtive way of life utterly different from that of the Roman.

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EL OBEID, CAPITAL OF KORDOFAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Khartoum, from its historical interest and its importance as capital of the whole Sudan, absorbs the attention of the outsider somewhat unduly. The average British citizen, for instance, will probably have a fair knowledge of the town in which the tragedy of Gordon was enacted, but to him names like El Obeid, Wad Medani, Dongola, and many others will convey nothing. Yet these represent much more accurately the commercial and industrial

more beautiful, delicately opalescent haze of moonlight. The soft pad of the donkeys' hoofs, the silent tread of the patient, aloof camels, swaying under heavy burdens, the monotonous song of their Arab drivers, the murmur of voices rising from the tukle of the natives, the distance-softened beat of the tom-tom, the sleepy call of a near bird, all blend into a spell, more potent than any afforded by the West unless it be the song of Gaelic folk across moonlit waters.

During the rainy season Obeid itself is well supplied with water and the futas or natural reservoirs add considerably to its picturesque charm, but in the dry season the supply is limited and one reckons one's bath in piastres instead of millions. Wells, which are now being sunk by private contract in the less habitable parts of the Province, will be of immense service. One of the prettiest sights in the early morning is the futa on the south side of the town where the herds water, and the walk there never fails in interest provided by the varieties of wild flowers, shrubs and tall

trees, capped by snow-white lesser egret or great ungainly storks. Later in the season the storks take wing, for India, it is said, and one morning one wakens to the raucous call of their successors, the crows.

The markets at Obeid present the usual interest of places of barter in the East; the bargaining is heated and often laughable, but the real interest here is the gum market. Kordofan has practically the monopoly of this trade, owing to the excellent quality of the gum produced. It is brought in by the collectors in skins and dumped in the market for the bargaining. Some is exported as it is, but for the most part it is separated and cleaned, the white quality used for confectionery. Under roofs, native women sit patiently shaking the shining raw material, amethyst, yellow, white and amber in color, while babies sleep or gurgle by their side.

One leaves Obeid with regret, for in its way it has for the resident of northern Sudan something of the charm which the moors of England and the Highlands of Scotland have for the city dweller in England. It is difficult to look forward with content to the flat yellow, rock-strewn desert after the green restful pastoral land of Kordofan, stretching away to the conical gebsels which stand out on the horizon like pyramids. There are, to my thinking, only two flies in this honey-pot: one the mosquito, the other an ubiquitous creeping, burr-like plant, armed to the teeth with needle points, called haskint, the curse of Kordofan.

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GAMING PLACES AT TIA JUANA CLOSED

Mexican President Sends Order to Governor of Lower California That Border Town Be Thoroughly Cleaned Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—In an effort to establish the Government of Mexico on a solid, substantial basis, Gen. Alvaro Obregon, the newly elected President, recently began a vigorous campaign against gambling and all forms of vice which have prevailed in that country for some time. Prior to his sincerity of purpose was evidenced by an official order received on December 13 by Manuel Balarezo, Governor of Lower California, from Mexico City, explicitly directing that all gambling resorts at Tia Juana, just across the international boundary line from San Diego, California, be closed.

Mexican officials visited the Monte Carlo casino and other places in Tia Juana where games of chance had been conducted openly and ordered all gambling stopped. Owners of the various resorts were of the opinion that the order was a temporary one and that they would be permitted to resume operations within a few days, but they were doomed to disappointment. In spite of their efforts to have the order rescinded, additional advice from Mexico City confirmed the original edict and emphatically stated that every effort would be made by the Mexican Federal Government to "terminate and prohibit" all forms of vice and gambling throughout the Republic of Mexico.

President Obregon's firm decision to run vice out of Mexico is heartily endorsed by naval authorities at the port of San Diego, and Labor, ministerial and other civic organizations that have waged an active campaign of protest against the vice conditions existing at Tia Juana during the last six months, have offered their hearty cooperation to the Mexican Government in "cleaning up" the border town and thereby ridding San Diego of an intolerable menace right at her door.

The closing order, up to this time, has not effected the pari-mutuel betting at the Tia Juana race track, owing to the fact that the Lower California Jockey Club was recently given a 10-year franchise for the holding of race meets in Lower California and the franchise carried a provision whereby pari-mutuel betting on the races was permitted. Whether this franchise can be revoked by the Mexican authorities has, as yet, been undetermined, but it is believed that regulatory measures will soon be applied. At a recent election in San Diego, an attempt was made to pass an ordinance prohibiting the publication in the daily newspapers of the official form chart of these races, but the measure was defeated by a small margin of votes.

Interests in San Diego that have been active in condemning the activities at Tia Juana have hailed President Obregon's closing order as a great victory, and have expressed their belief that with the coming of next season, the race track will be a thing of the past.

FARMERS INSTALL FERTILIZER PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CARIBOU, Maine.—The Aroostook County Farmers Federation fertilizer plant is nearly completed and the machinery is arriving. It is now certain that the plant will be running early in January and with the 25-ton-an-hour capacity which the factory will have, will be able to mix all the fertilizer needed by its members.

This is said to be the first farmers' fertilizer plant in New England and probably the only farmers' plant that will have a complete equipment of modern machinery. All of the stock in the federation is owned by the farmers themselves. It is their factory, and run entirely for their benefit. At the end of the year, June 30, all the profits of the federation factory, after paying 7 per cent dividends, will be distributed among the purchasers of fertilizer, according to the tonnage purchased. In other words, the farmer gets his fertilizer at the exact cost of materials, plus cost of manufacturing.

REGULAR COLLEGE COURSE AT NIGHT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Asserting that "a city university should meet the needs of all the people in the community," L. H. Murlin, president of Boston University, announces that evening courses of the regular college grade, leading to an A. B. or B. S. degree, are to be offered by Boston University beginning in February.

"Many young people who are at work all day would like to take studies of college grade at night," says President Murlin. "It is in response to this need that the university is opening courses in the College of Liberal Arts. This is purely an experiment. If the response is sufficient to warrant it, it will become a permanent feature of the university program. Otherwise, it will not be continued beyond this semester."

RAILROAD SERVICE ORDERS SET ASIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Two service orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission during the period of most serious freight car congestion will be set aside at

GREAT FALL OF THE YELLOWSTONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Citizens of the United States, these days, with two bills pending before Congress that are designed to begin the commercialism of Yellowstone National Park in the interests of Montana irrigationists and Idaho water-power promoters, are having their attention sharply drawn to the manifold primitive beauty and grandeur of this and other tracts of the public domain. And not merely the people of the United States, but of all parts of America, and Europe, as one

Yellowstone. Yellowstone Lake, a deep basin of snow-water, 7721 feet above sea level, debouches at its northern end into the narrow Yellowstone River. Flowing for a dozen miles or more through a wild and rugged country, this turbulent stream comes suddenly to a rocky ledge, over which it leaps 112 feet downward into a resounding gorge.

"Gathering itself in a huge swirling pool, foam-flecked, it flows onward a few hundred feet and takes another tremendous leap, this time 311 feet, straight into the awful depths of the Grand Cañon.

"So great is the fall that most of the water, bending over the brink of the precipice, smooth, oily and green, is dashed into spray, widen-



Haynes Photo, St. Paul, Minnesota

Lower, or Great Fall of the Yellowstone River

Chicago, January 3; San Francisco, January 11; New Orleans, January 18; Jacksonville, Florida, January 21; Washington, District of Columbia, January 31.

FRENCH SCHOOLS TO HAVE ESSAY CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The essay contest conducted by the American School Citizenship League is to be introduced into the schools of France by the Minister of Public Instruction, according to information received by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the league. The subject of the essay this year is, "The most effective method of securing cooperation against competition between nations."

Mrs. Andrews, in commenting on the widespread interest in the essay plan, sees an excellent influence in the leading positions educational workers have taken in working for reconstruction. She points to many motives of educational character which indicate the trend of intellectual activity, and are exemplified in the international scope of activity.

MANY ONIONS IN STORAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AMHERST, Massachusetts.—According to a survey by Dr. R. J. McFall, marketing specialist of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, there are more than 1400 carloads of onions held in storage in the Connecticut Valley. Beside 1212 carloads of 250 sacks each, held in regular storage houses, he estimates that there are more than 105 carloads in cellars and barns scattered over the valley.

There have probably been few more satisfactory word pictures of the Great Fall of the Yellowstone than that drawn by Ray Stannard Baker in the course of a long and vivid article on the park, printed in the Century Magazine of August, 1903. A brief selection from this article here follows:

"We come, at last, to the final glory of the park, the splendid cañon of the

discovers upon looking through indexes of magazine articles and books printed in French, German, Spanish and Italian. The Yellowstone is indeed a world playground, established, in the terms of the act of dedication, "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

In all the 62 square miles of Yellowstone Park the great outstanding marvel, of course, is the Grand Cañon. The cascades, the 109 geysers, the "paint pots," hot springs and chasms, the great spaces of primeval forest, and the sight of buffalo, elk and bears ranging at will singly, in groups, and in herds, through this sanctuary—all these spectacles are subjects for continued and varied wonder and delight.

But the cañon, particularly that part just above and for miles below the Lower or Great Fall of the Yellowstone, is the cause of greatest wonder and even awe for tourists.

One writer has described the cañon of the Yellowstone as a yawning chasm a third of a mile wide, with walls that make a sheer drop in some places of 1200 feet to the twisted, boiling green ribbon of river at the bottom. The tops of these walls are splashed with white. Lower down they turn saffron, then to tawny shades of yellow, crimson, green and blue in great blocks of color, while the bed of the river is strewn with volcanic boulders ruby red.

There have probably been few more satisfactory word pictures of the Great Fall of the Yellowstone than that drawn by Ray Stannard Baker in the course of a long and vivid article on the park, printed in the Century Magazine of August, 1903. A brief selection from this article here follows:

"We come, at last, to the final glory of the park, the splendid cañon of the

uing out at the base and drifting against the steep cañon walls, which the constant moisture has clothed with soft green mosses and other minute water growths.

"Thence it collects in a thousand gleaming rivulets, gathers in brooks and cascades, and gushes back into the river channel.

"From the summit of the awful precipice above the falls one may trace the stream along the depths of the cañon—seen at this distance a mere hand-breadth of foamy water broken by varied forms of cascades, pools, and rapids, and all of a limpid greenness unmatched elsewhere.

"Niagara is greater, more majestic in the plenitude of its power, having 20 times the flow of water; but it cannot compare with these falls in the setting of cañon and forest, in the coloring of water, rock, sky—all so indescribably grand, gorgeous and overpowering."

RAILROAD TO CURTAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—A further reduction in the working forces of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will be made next week, it is announced by C. L. Bardo, general manager of the road. He said that 2000 employees would be laid off owing to further severe declines in the business of the road. This curtailment will affect principally mechanical departments and track workers, Mr. Bardo said.

GENERALLY HIGH TARIFF OPPOSED

Bank Declares That to Keep Out Foreign Goods Would Be Blow at Exporters and Consumers in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The last thing the United States can afford to do is to attempt with a rough hand to keep out foreign goods generally; this would be a direct blow at every exporter and every consumer in the country, and the new tariff should be framed to meet the new conditions, declares a statement issued by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank yesterday.

"The whole question of a higher tariff," says the bank, "is one which at this time should be entered upon with the greatest thought and care. It is premature to fear that Europe will flood us with her goods, when in the 10 months ending October of this year Europe sent us only \$1,078,000,000 of goods to offset the \$3,721,000,000 of goods we sent to Europe. The outside world, principally Europe, owes a net debt to us of some \$15,000,000,000, which, for interest alone—when that is fully established—will call for payment of roundly \$750,000,000 a year. Unless we are to extend the volume of our foreign loans (taking no repayment on the old) for the next few years, our total purchases of goods and services from abroad must exceed our total sales by that amount."

"It cannot be too often repeated that the ultimate means of payment for exports must be in imports. If we wish to maintain our export trade, our problem now is not how to put obstacles in the way of imports, but how to encourage them. By just as much as we succeed in cutting off our imports, we must, in the long run, cut off our exports."

"This is a fact not often grasped even by exporters, because, though it works surely, it works indirectly. When a higher duty is placed upon a particular import it can be directly appreciated how much the supply of that import has been cut off. To a corresponding amount, in value, exports as a whole will be cut off; but no particular exporter will be able to know just how much his particular commodity has suffered. A general falling off in sales abroad, coming as the effect of such a policy, would probably be attributed to a falling off in foreign purchasing power, or to our inability to meet foreign competition as before.

"This does not mean that the tariff is without merit as a revenue measure, or that we may not with advantage impose higher protective duties on certain articles. A number of our young industries might with profit be protected during the next few years, to give an opportunity to prove whether they can eventually compete on equal terms with foreign producers. The tariff was undoubtedly useful when we were still a debtor nation. It helped to make us more of an industrial nation and less of an agricultural one. It helped to diversify our output, and strengthened us as an integral and self-contained nation. But we have now reached a new stage of industrial development. We are now the world's foremost creditor nation. Our exports are far outstripping our imports. The new tariff should be framed to meet the new conditions."

MEASURE INTENDED TO PROMOTE BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A bill creating a Bureau of Building Construction and Housing in the Department of Commerce was introduced simultaneously in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives yesterday. William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, the chairman of the special committee on reconstruction and production, introduced the bill in the Senate, and George H. Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, brought it into the House. The bill is in line with recommendations of the Senate special committee which has been inquiring into the housing situation throughout the country. It provides for a bureau in the Department of Commerce which shall be a clearing house for all information concerning building construction, and particularly

housing. It is believed that its operation would bring about a standardization of construction units and material, and conservation in general building that would be most helpful in cheapening construction.

PRODUCER SHOWS USE OF NEW LIGHT

Dr. Robert W. Wood Explains Invention of "Chemical Eye"—Discovery Hastened by War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Demonstration of the possibilities of ultra-violet rays as developed by Dr. Robert W. Wood of Johns Hopkins University for use by the United States during the war was made by the inventor of the "chemical eye" at the closing public session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Mandel Hall, at the University of Chicago, entering military service during the war. Dr. Wood was told to develop a light which could be seen by its producers but not by the enemy. The light shown during his lecture were the result.

Dr. Wood's "chemical eye" will be used to receive signals from battleships and airplanes and land forces which transmit messages by means of ultra-violet rays of light generated by a mercury lamp. It will be used to show landing places for airplanes at night and numerous other important services required in war as well as in peace.

"There are as many different light rays that are invisible as there are visible ones in the spectrum," said Dr. Wood in talking of his discovery. "The ultra-violet rays are just beyond the violet, which are the last rays in the spectrum that can be seen by the human eye. When I entered the army during the war I began to work on a light that could be seen by our side but would be invisible to the enemy, and this 'chemical eye' as I call it, is the result."

"My work was principally to work out a receiving screen which would become luminous when receiving ultra-violet rays. These rays have such short wave lengths that our eyes cannot perceive them."

The light he used in his lecture illuminated the entire room and everything and everybody in the room shone with a brilliant glow. It was a beautiful thing to see and amazing to one who sees it for the first time.

The lenses of the eye do not diffract the ultra-violet rays from the lamps shown by Professor Wood in the same way that ordinary light rays are diffracted. On account of the exceptionally high power of the lamps used at the lecture, they were visible to the entire audience.

SCHOOL RELIGIOUS STUDY PLAN OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Dismissing children an hour earlier in order that they might secure religious education, would mean breaking down the bars to permit of dancing classes, musical instruction, attendance at theaters, or merely play, according to the interests of the parents, and the failure to provide religious instruction, so the Federation for Child Study states in a letter to Anning S. Prall, president of the Board of Education, protesting against the proposed early dismissal.

The federation believes that religious instruction should be provided without interfering with the teaching for which the public pays. The federation also points out that the public has a right to demand full time service from its teachers, especially since their salaries have been increased, and that a reduction of their services for 40 hours a year, with a staff of 20,000 teachers, would result in a loss of teaching equivalent to 16,000 five-hour days for one teacher, representing a loss to the city of \$168,000, based on an average salary of \$200 per year. This, the federation feels, would be serious, since the board is struggling to secure sufficient funds. Also, the federation, while believing in religious instruction, thinks that it should not be linked with school matters, and that it would be most impracticable.

DEMOCRACY TESTED BY PROHIBITION

William H. Anderson, Addressing Advertising Men, Says the Real Fight of Morality Against Immorality Is Just Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York.—The ultimate vindication and permanence of prohibition depend upon the American people's inherent respect for law and upon their being wise enough to maintain adequate organization to enable this sentiment to meet and overcome the highly organized activities of nullification special interests, declared William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in an address before the Rochester Ad Club.

"The real fight has just begun," he continued, "and the real issue is whether a democracy can make good upon the moral convictions of its citizenship expressed in the form of law under the principles of majority rule in the ordinary activity of orderly government. It has never been any trouble for republics to grow big and get rich. The test has always been whether they could stay clean. The experiment which the American republic is trying out for its own salvation and the benefit of the world, expressed in concrete in the prohibition amendment, is whether self-government can only run down hill, or whether it is capable of self-restraint and moral courage equivalent to these qualities in the majority of its citizenship, whether the righteousness of the people can generate enough civic power to enable their government to run up hill and thereby measurably reflect and satisfy their ideals and moral aspirations."

"We are today face to face with a situation where every intelligent patriotic American citizen must stand for the enforcement of the prohibition law, not because it is prohibition, but because it is the law, which must be upheld or our free institutions will crumble and fall in ruins over our heads."

"Liquor cannot come back. The enfranchisement of women has made it more difficult for the liquor traffic ever to come back. Further, no American commonwealth which once adopted prohibition has voted to go back to the liquor traffic since the passage of the Webb-Kenyon law, which gives the state a chance to enforce their own legislation."

"Every instinct of sportsmanship and fair dealing dictates the acceptance of the position of former President Taft, the most eminent of anti-prohibitionists, in his demand that prohibition, now adopted, shall have a fair test. Anything else would mean that there cannot be any stability for any policy adopted by the American nation. If a selfish, seditious minority, by nullification, can prevent a trial, if on a fair test prohibition does not prove beneficial to the United States and its citizenship, then as a matter of elementary good faith we who helped secure it will turn in and help modify or repeal it. Those who opposed it, if honest, will welcome the test, because it will justify and strengthen their opposition and it is going to get a square deal and a fair test, whether its opponents are willing or not."

CHIEF CHOSEN FOR THE MILITIA BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Col. George Collins Richards, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, has been appointed chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department. The selection was made by President Wilson, who, under the law, is required to choose an appointee from National Guard officers. Colonel Richards is a veteran of the Spanish War and of the world war, and his length of service is said to exceed that of any National Guard officer now in active service. He is now on active duty with the War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff.

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SOVIET REGIME IN RUSSIA ARRAIGNED

Secretary of Labor of the United States, in Discussing Martens Case, Brands "Recalling" of Representative "Insulting"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Soviet Russia's action in recalling Ludvig C. A. K. Martens and his suite, following the decision of the Secretary of Labor to deport Mr. Martens, and in abrogating all contracts with business men in the United States, is characterized as "insulting," in a letter made public yesterday by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, to Charles Rotch, counsel for Mr. Martens.

The letter is interesting as an expression of the department's deportation policy and its attitude toward radicalism, and also because it announces that immigration officials have been instructed to permit Mr. Martens to take with him those whom he may wish to accompany him to Russia, including, presumably, his secretary, Gregory Weinstein, against whom deportation proceedings are pending. This would dispose of the problem whether the proceedings would take their course or whether Mr. Weinstein would be allowed to leave voluntarily.

Mr. Wilson's Letter

The text of the letter follows:

"I am in receipt of your letter of December 26, 1920, relative to the return of Mr. Martens to Russia. I have authorized Mr. Hampton, acting Commissioner-General of Immigration, to complete the arrangements for the departure of Mr. Martens and the other persons he desires to go with him.

"I am glad to know that some one in Russia has at last awakened to a realization of the friendship that has existed between the American people and the Russian people. So far as the American Government and the American people are concerned, that friendship for the Russian people still continues.

"In dealing with the question of deportation of aliens, the Department of Labor is not concerned with the form of government adopted by or imposed upon the people of Russia, except in so far as our sympathies go out to those who are oppressed. In the evidence presented to me in the Martens case, it was clearly shown that a group of men calling themselves 'Communists' had set up a military dictatorship in Russia; that they had camouflaged it under the name of a dictatorship of the proletariat, seeking to convey the impression that it was a dictatorship by the proletariat; that it had by force of arms introduced compulsory labor, in other words, slavery, into Russia; that the proletariat were compelled to work at meager wages and long hours imposed under the direction of the military masters. Naturally the sympathy of the Administration and of the American people, including the workers, goes out to the Russian people under such circumstances, just as our sympathies go out to the oppressed of all lands, no matter who or what the oppressor may be.

Real Cause of Complaint

"But these things did not bring Mr. Martens within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor. The evidence was cumulative and conclusive that the military dictatorship of Russia, calling itself the Soviet Government, was appropriating large sums of money to stir up insurrection by force of arms against the United States Government. It is a novel principle in international law and one that is not likely to be generally accepted, that a newly established military dictatorship in one country may capitalize the traditional friendship of another country for its people by making a pretense of wanting to establish friendly relations with the government at the same time that it is seeking to destroy it by stirring up insurrection. As long as that attitude is maintained by any group in Russia, whether it temporarily dominates that country by force of arms or not, members of its organization residents in, but alien to, the United States will be subject to the deportation laws administered by the Department of Labor.

"Our government is a people's government. Its basic law can be changed whenever the people desire it to be changed, by peaceful parliamentary processes. It can be made as radical as anyone may desire, whenever a sufficient number of our people are convinced that radicalism is the kind of government we need, and by the same process it can respond to the needs of conservatism. Yet this is the government that the Soviet group in Russia seek to overthrow through the fighting force of an aggressive minority which they hope to pit against a passive majority.

Interference Resented

"I have taken pains on various occasions to point out that there is nothing in our immigration law that requires the deportation of any alien because he believes in, teaches or advocates Socialism, Communism, Syndicalism, a Soviet form of government, a dictatorship of the proletariat, abolition of property rights, or any other change in our political or social structure, provided he seeks to bring about the change by the parliamentary process of convincing the people that his political and economic philosophy is right. But, having established a government with universal suffrage, and consequently the most perfect democracy on earth, we will not permit a military despotism in Russia, reimposed upon a people but recently relieved from bondage, to stir up insurrection among our alien residents to whom we have extended hospitality

and opened the doors of hope, even though their efforts in that direction are so futile that they cause us but slight annoyance.

"The insulting intimation that profitable trade with Russia is so important in the American mind that we would permit our own institutions to be undermined and destroyed and our liberties submerged if we can but have access to that trade, only reflects the brutal materialistic conceptions of the dominant group in Russia. We have given several illustrations to the world, among them our entrance into the recent war, that while we love comfort we hate oppression and have a passion for human liberty.

"For these reasons Congress has directed that every alien who is a member of an organization that proposes to use force to overthrow the United States shall be expelled. The traditional friendship between the American and Russian peoples will continue, and when a government exists in Russia that seeks to work out Russian destiny in the Russian way, and leaves us to work out our destiny in our way, there will be no desire on the part of the American Government to deport its officers and members as such."

COURT OF SMALL CLAIMS OUTLINED

Judicial Body Set Up Under New Massachusetts Law to Handle Cases in Clear Manner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Rules for the simplification of court procedure in cases involving small claims of not more than \$50 have been unanimously approved by the Association of Justices of District Courts. The new system, which will become operative following the formality of signature by the justices, is instituted under the authority of the "Small Claims Law" passed by the state legislature this year.

The procedure as approved eliminates through its simplicity the need of attorneys, and no writ or service by officer is necessary. To institute action the plaintiff must present his claim to the clerk, who summarizes it under card index and notifies the defendant by registered mail. In the notice the defendant is informed of the date of the hearing and asked to present, either orally or by letter, his defense two days before the date set.

The court hears the parties involved informally and briefly and without following cross-examination or argument. The judge is not, however, an umpire, but serves in a judicial capacity as investigator. His object is to effect a reconciliation of the parties involved, but, at all events, to obtain the facts in the case and hand down judgment under the law. No change in the statutes governing liability has been made in accord with the simplification of procedure.

There is no appeal from the decision of the small claims court due to the fact that the plaintiff waives the right to jury trial and an appeal by following the procedure of the small claims court. The defendant, however, must pay the entry fee to the superior court and remove the case to that body before a hearing is held if he wishes a jury trial. The court has the power to issue to the defendant a stay of execution to ease the payment of the award.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The project of harnessing that section of the Missouri River which passes through South Dakota, at an estimated cost of about \$15,000,000, will be one of the important matters to be acted on by the South Dakota Legislature during a session which commences early in the new year.

A commission of engineers which was assigned the duty of selecting or recommending a location for a large hydro-electric plant, to be installed by the State at the estimated cost stated, in a report filed some months ago recommended a site near Mobridge, in the northern part of South Dakota, as most suitable. Other persons favor what is known as the Mulehead site, in the southern part of the State, and they will appeal to the Legislature to have it accepted.

NEW BERN IRON MILL PLAN NOT A SUCCESS

NEW BERN, North Carolina—One week's experience under a profit sharing system ended yesterday at the New Bern Iron Works with the workers' pay envelopes 10 per cent short and the plant is now idle with the men on strike for their old wage scale. The strikers declared yesterday they intended to remain idle until the old wage scale was restored. Company officials said it would be necessary to keep the plant closed unless the employees made concessions.

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NEW PLAN TO MAKE LOANS TO FARMERS

Bill Providing for Joint Stock Agricultural Banks, by Means of Which Farmers Would Be Able to Hold Their Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A bill intended to be part of a permanent program in aid of agricultural rehabilitation and the strengthening of farm credit was introduced in the United States Senate yesterday by P. Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi. The Harrison bill would amend the Federal Farm Loan Act so as to provide for the organization of joint stock agricultural banks to make loans on staple agricultural products, secured by receipts from warehouses licensed by the United States Government.

Supporters of the bill contend that the federal farm loan should be broadened so as to make credit for farm products held in warehouses more easily available. The basis of the bill is that the joint stock agricultural banks can issue short time bonds, certificates or debentures and make loans to the extent of 60 per cent of the value of the products secured by the warehouses receipts.

It would permit, however, the new banks to charge 1 per cent more interest than that charged in the last series of bonds issued by the Federal Farm Loan Board. The banks would be purely an aggregation of private capital operating under the farm loan system, and their bonds and debentures would be tax-exempt, as are those of the Federal Land Banks and those of the joint stock land banks. A movement is now on foot to repeal the clause of the Federal Farm Loan which makes the bonds of the joint stock banks tax-exempt, on the ground that these are mere aggregations of private capital.

Inability to Obtain Credit

The bill introduced yesterday directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase each year the bonds or debentures of the joint agricultural banks to the extent of \$500,000,000.

Senator Harrison made the following statement in connection with the bill:

"One of the chief difficulties with which the farmers are confronted today is their inability to obtain credit. The Federal Reserve Bank authorizes the member banks to make loans when secured by staple agricultural products and when the loans are used for commercial purposes.

"The farm land banks have filled a need of long standing in providing loans to farmers to improve their farms, but neither of these laws gives to the farmer an opportunity to make loans when the loan per se is not to be used for commercial purposes or to improve his farm. There are times when farmers have plenty of agricultural products on hand, such as cotton in warehouses, or grain in elevators, and, because of greatly reduced prices, it is inadvisable to sell, and the farmers are desirous of holding products for a reasonable time in order to obtain fair and reasonable prices.

Safe and Sound Policy

"It is a perfectly safe and sound banking policy to make loans when they are secured by cotton warehouse receipts on cotton stored in standard warehouses, or grain on elevator receipts, when the grain is stored in standard elevators, to the amount of 60 per cent of their market value. The government is taking no chances of losing in assisting to finance such a system, and certainly it would prove a most beneficial service and a great aid to the agricultural interests of the country if such a system were now in operation.

"I cannot believe that the Supreme Court of the United States will hold that the Federal Farm Loan Act is unconstitutional and, in all probability, the court will render an opinion in the coming month. Immediately upon that decision an amendment such as I propose should be passed so that we can assist in providing the farmers credit in view of the exceptional conditions.

"Where the federal farm loan banks will make long-term loans to improve farms and member banks of the Federal Reserve System will make loans for commercial purposes when secured by agricultural products, some such law as I propose would complete the system and enable the farmers to obtain credit.

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tain loans on their products, not only to improve their farms and for commercial purposes, but also will enable them to retrieve their losses in the decline of prices by providing a means whereby they may be allowed to hold their products a reasonable time."

USE OF WATER POWER IS URGED

New Hampshire Public Service Commission Says Development of Wasted Energy Is "the Crying Need" of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Concord News Office
CONCORD, New Hampshire—Development of water powers that are now going to waste is declared by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission as "the crying need of New Hampshire" in a report which it will make to the Legislature of 1921.

"If the present unsatisfactory coal conditions are to continue," the commission says, "it will pay to develop these water powers even at present high prices."

The commission is allowing electric utilities to put into their rate schedules some new coal clauses. These coal clauses provide that the price of electricity is to be based upon the price of coal and that the rate goes up and down with the price of coal. One of these electric companies has a coal clause with a standard fixed at \$4 a ton for coal and in August this company paid \$20 a ton.

The commission admits that "the trouble with these coal clauses is that every electric light company with a coal clause can pass on to the consumer whatever the coal costs and there is no incentive for the company to be economical in buying their coal. Thirty-four electrical companies in this State have increased their rates since the war started."

Commenting upon the practice of public utilities in financing by bond and note issues instead of by securing additional capital through the sale of capital stock, the commission states that this method increases the fixed charges of the companies and if fixed charges are not earned, the companies go bankrupt. "The service of public service corporations," the report states, "has not been as good as it should have been and rates have been steadily increasing."

Concerning street railroads, the commission says that "no one cares to invest money in street railroads and about the only way for them to get money for capital expenditure is to convince the owners of the properties that they must put in new money in order not to lose what they have already invested."

At the present time, two New Hampshire street railroads are asking permission to discontinue operations. There are only 17 such companies remaining in the State. This is in spite of the reduction of the number of jitneys in operation to 25.

Relating to express companies, the commission declares that "rates have been advanced but service has not been as good as it should be. Delays are prevalent, injuries to property not infrequent and settlement for breakage very slow."

MANY CHILDREN UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Requirement of employment and educational certificates for all occupations instead of for a specified list, and an increase in the minimum penalties for the illegal employment of minors, are urged by the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, which reports that 50 per cent of the children from 14 to 16 years of age, who have taken out certificates, are out of work at the present time because of the unemployment situation. Under a new law these children are required to attend the recently established continuation schools 20 hours a week or to attend the regular day schools for full time.

The January Sale of LINENS
THE entire collection of Higbee Quality Linens is offered during this Annual Event—both household and decorative pieces—at
1/3 to 1/2 Less
Than Present Replacement Prices
The Higbee Co.
Cleveland

BEGINNING
DECEMBER 26th
After Holiday Sale
Davis Good Clothes For Women
THE W B DAVIS CO.
327-335 EUCLID AVENUE CLEVELAND

MEXICAN BUDGET FOR COMING YEAR

Strict Economy Urged by Former Secretary of Finance, Who Figures Out a Probable Deficit of Over 60,000,000 Pesos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Mexican legation announced yesterday that it is in receipt of advice to the effect that seven American banks are to be established shortly in Mexico City. It was further stated that the American bankers are ready to invest not less than \$1,000,000,000 in banks and industries in Central America and South America, Mexico being preferred for such investment.

The Mexican budget for 1921 reveals that 57 per cent of the total national revenues are to be expended by the War Department and that public instruction is to be allotted 1 per cent.

A report received here from Mexico City yesterday contained an analysis of the revenue bill and budget of expenditures for the next fiscal year, which in Mexico begins on January 1, by Rafael Nieto, Secretary of Finance under the Carranza administration.

The total income calculated for next year is 266,000,000 pesos, as against 167,000,000 pesos the present year. Mr. Nieto, in inquiring whether the large increase is possible, asserts that practically every item in the revenue bill is padded, and that, with such an inflated estimate, the country is destined to keep disappointed.

He maintains that one item depended upon to yield 10,000,000 pesos, the mining tax, because of the prostration of the mining industry, cannot yield more than 8,000,000 pesos.

The yield from the petroleum tax the present year was 12,000,000 pesos, but the new revenue measure fixes it for the incoming year at 72,000,000 pesos, an increase of 60,000,000 pesos.

Because of various changes in the stamp tax, it will yield 12,500,000 pesos in 1921, as against 15,500,000 in 1920.

Mr. Nieto estimates that, at the very utmost, the federal government cannot collect more than 200,000,000 pesos in taxes, and declares that, if that is approximately correct, there will be a deficit of 66,000,000 pesos, which can only be met by the strictest economy in public offices. He recommends the practice of economy in the War Department.

Concessions to Be Canceled

MEXICALI, Lower California—Officials here yesterday announced that they had received notification from Mexico City that the federal government had decided to cancel concessions under which 5,400,000 hectares, approximately 10,000,000 acres, of land are held by various companies and syndicates in Lower California, some of which are American-owned. This land is included in a strip running along the border from the State of Sonora almost to the Pacific coast. Several town sites are in the strip, one being Mexicali City. Among companies affected by the order are Luis Hüller & Co., a British syndicate, holding 1,500,000 hectares, and Flores Hale & Co., an American concern controlling 1,500,000 hectares. The California-Mexican Land Company holds some land bought outright, but also works a large acreage under a concession.

WIRELESS EXPERTS MEET IN ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Hiram Maxim, natural scientist and inventor, in attendance at the Mid-West Division of the Radio Relay League, in session here, says that St. Louis will be the wireless center of North America, because of its geographical situation and the favorable radio conditions that surround it. At a conference at a night session, the citizen owners of wireless stations practically agreed

upon the establishment of headquarters here for the 1200 citizen operators, licensed by the United States Government as transmitters and the several thousand receiving operators. Mr. Maxim says that the general opinion that the device is still in the experimental stage is erroneous. He predicts that the future political party conventions will be held by wireless, the delegates nominating the candidates by "long distance" and being able to follow the proceedings perfectly as these sessions are directed by a presiding officer.

"The wireless telephone," says he, "will in the future be combined with an amplifier, making it possible for a man delivering an address in New York to speak to millions of people sitting in their homes in all parts of the country. It is expected that by 1922 nearly all the trans-Atlantic liners will have radio telephones in the staterooms so that passengers can carry on business by wireless on their voyage."

NEW YORK CENTRAL SEEKS TERMINAL

Petition Sets Forth Need of Chicago Line Giving Access to Heart of City and Stockyards

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Authority to lease and later to buy the Chicago Junction Railroad Company terminal properties at Chicago was asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the New York Central Railroad Company. The New York Central proposes to merge the Chicago River & Indiana Railroad Company and the Union Stockyard & Transit Company with the Junction Railway Company. The lease price of the last-named property is to be \$2,000,000 a year and the ultimate purchase price \$33,333,333, of which \$22,987,516 would be paid to the Chicago Junction Company and \$10,345,817 to the Union Stockyard & Transit Company, a New Jersey corporation, which owns property already merged with the Chicago Junction Company. The application said the New York Central long has needed larger freight terminal facilities at Chicago.

"Lines embraced in the proposed merger," it continued, "are the only such properties remaining unconnected with a large trunk line system; spreading over the important industrial districts of southwestern Chicago, including the Union Stockyards district.

"The Chicago Junction terminal facilities connect directly with the New York Central's outer belt line, the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad, forming a natural extension of this company's rails into the heart of the city's southwestern industrial section and thereby assuring to both railroads an increase in efficiency and capacity which has been impracticable under independent operation."

The terminal properties have connections with two subsidiaries of the New York Central, the Michigan Central and the Big Four. Extensive immediate improvements and developments of the existing terminal facilities are planned.

The proposed method by which the terminal properties are to be acquired provides for the purchase of all the capital stock of the Chicago River & Indiana Railroad Company with right of ultimate purchase of all the properties of the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

FT. MYERS WANTS NEW CHARTER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
FT. MYERS, Florida—Five men have been elected to formulate a new city charter. It is the general belief that a city manager and commission plan will be adopted.

GENERAL PERSHING FOR DISARMAMENT

Agreement Among Powers to Relieve World of Financial Load and Make Start Toward Prevention of War Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gen. John J. Pershing has gone on record as favoring disarmament by agreement among the powers. On Wednesday evening, at the Hoover-Pershing-Lane dinner to promote relief of the children of central and eastern Europe, he said:

"As we contemplate the causes of the world war and realize its horrors, every right thinking man and woman must feel like demanding that some steps be taken to prevent its recurrence. An important step would be to curtail expenditures for the maintenance of navies and armies.

"The estimates recently proposed to our Congress for naval and military purposes contemplate an appropriation for the next fiscal year amounting to over \$5,000,000 for every working day in the year.

"It is a gloomy commentary upon world conditions that expenditures several times greater than ever before in peace times should be considered necessary, especially when the most rigid economy in governmental administration is essential if we would avoid national bankruptcy.

"But we are only one of the many nations that contemplate taking upon themselves such an enormous burden, in addition to their tremendous war debts.

"The world does not seem to learn from experience. It would appear that the lessons of the past six years should be enough to convince everybody of the danger of nations striding up and down the earth armed to the teeth. But no one nation can reduce armaments unless all do. Isn't it then time for awakenings among enlightened peoples to the end that the leading powers may reach some rational agreement which would not only relieve the world of this terrible financial load but which in itself would be a long step toward the prevention of war?"

"Ours is not an aggressive nation. We want no territory, and we have no designs on other people. If other nations have the same attitude, it seems unreasonable not to believe that all would be willing to prove it by consenting to limit armaments. Unless some such move be made, we may well ask ourselves whether civilization does really reach a point where it begins to destroy itself, and whether we are thus doomed to go headlong down through destructive war to darkness and barbarism."

DAIRMEN WANT PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana—The Montana Dairymen's Association at its annual meeting in Great Falls adopted resolutions urging Montana's delegation in congress to work and vote for a protective tariff on dairy products entering the United States. Speaking in support of the resolutions, J. W. Wall of Whitehall, a director of the association, said: "During the past 10 years dairymen of the United States have lost \$10,000,000 through cheap foreign butter being dumped on the American market. Danish butter sold in this country for 42 cents a pound brings to the shipper from that country 67 cents a pound because of the difference in exchange. The same condition exists in regard to other foreign countries."

New Strap Effects
Walk-Over Designers
At the Walk-Over factory there is a "Try-On Room" where new styles are studied and perfected. Style representatives in Paris and London and American fashion centers send weekly letters. Designers do nothing else but create and fit to models. So that the perfection of Walk-Over Styles is the result of custom shoe tailoring. No expense is spared to make every Walk-Over a masterpiece of designing and construction.

Walk-Over Shoes
Walk-Over Shoes Are Sold in Leading Cities Throughout the World
A. H. Howe & Sons
170 Tremont St., Boston 378 Washington St., Roxbury
2359 Washington St., Roxbury

Made of Black Vici Kid with collar and straps of same. \$11.00
In Henna Kid with Suede collar and strap to match. \$12.50
In Chestnut Brown Kid with Mode Suede collar and strap. \$12.50

SCOTS STRUGGLE TO CURB LIQUOR TRADE

First Results, Though Disappointing, Are Much Better Than Those Obtained in Countries Which Now Have Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Within the last four weeks, and since the first results were issued, a great many more cities, burghs, and parish areas have polled. On the whole, the results are disappointing from the point of view of the temperance party, who were perhaps unduly optimistic in their reckonings. On the other hand, Scotland has done much better, comparatively, than America or New Zealand in their first attempts.

Out of 568 areas, which asked for a requisition for polling, 398 districts up to December 7 have polled. Of these, 345 voted for no change, 27 for limitation, and 26 for no-license. Such is the result according to the unfortunately large percentage necessary over a simple majority to gain no-license. Had the winning majority been in the question, the results in favor of no-license would be much larger. Take the city of Glasgow alone. Four wards have gained no license and nine limitation, under the majority required by the act, while 11 wards would have gained no-license under a simple majority.

Margins Very Narrow

This fact must be taken into consideration in answering the question as to whether the people of Scotland want a change or not. In many other places besides Glasgow there has been a very narrow margin between those voting for either side, and in three years' time it is reckoned that the results will be vastly greater in favor of no-license. The Scottish people are proverbially slow, and time is required to educate them and to remove that inertia that seems to be there in face of any change in any sphere.

The results are jubilant over their so-called victories, and certainly some of the cities and towns, especially on the east side of Scotland have done very badly as far as no-license is concerned. The Dundee and Edinburgh results are very disappointing in view of the great amount of hard work done in both places; but the trade has the money and is not afraid to conduct its campaign on unscrupulous lines to which the other side cannot stoop.

In Dundee, where at present the jute trade, the staple industry, is at as low an ebb as it has ever been, the most was made of throwing work people out of employment by shutting the public-houses, and naturally that was an argument that appealed to the working people at such a time. Then again, the working women especially were warned against the increased cost of living, higher rents and taxes, which would ensue if the revenue from liquor were stopped. To all that must be added, in Dundee as elsewhere, the bribery that was offered in the way of free drinks, days' wages, drives in motor cars and so on. These seem paltry perhaps, but they weighed a great deal amongst the lower working classes.

Gains Not Negligible

The trade is particularly pleased that in the most congested areas in our cities, where most of the traffic in liquor is carried on, hardly a success has been gained by the no-license party. They go so far as to try to make out that any gains are after all negligible which have been won for no-license. This is untrue, for one finds that all classes of voters are represented in such places.

Cambuslangh, which has voted "dry," is a large burgh on the outskirts of Glasgow and represents all classes of society, but with a big majority of working people. Had their vote been given for no-change, Cambuslangh would have remained "wet." Had it not been for the miners' vote, Kilsyth would still be wet; and Radnor Park, one of the Clydebank areas, which is almost wholly made up by workers in Singer's factory, has made it "dry."

No-License Vote Large

Motherwell is the great home of the steel industry in Scotland and the votes of the steel workers in one ward made it "dry" and helped toward the limitation gained in other wards. After the results in Greenock and Port Glasgow, it was counted that Greenock would vote solid for no-change; yet one ward, with a very large proportion of licenses, has voted "dry" and another limitation, while the whole individual votes for no-license came to very nearly as many as those given for no-change in the whole city.

It is perhaps too early to say much of future plans, but the trade may rest assured that the Temperance Party, far from being discouraged, are looking upon this campaign as only the first and the beginning of the fight, and that still greater work will be done as the years advance to clear Scotland of the liquor traffic as far as possible. The National Citizens' Council will keep together to watch over the interests of no-license and to advise and encourage local committees in their work.

Glasgow, at a meeting of representatives from all the 37 wards, has resolved to form a federation composed of representatives from the various committees to direct affairs in Glasgow from the center, under the National Citizens' Council. It is also resolved to have classes for the instruction of speakers and canvassers, which will be a big step in the direction of more effective work. In some quarters hints have been given that means should be taken to try to get

BOLSHÉVIKI ACTIVE ROUND SARAGOSSA

Strikers Bluntly Reject Offer of Employers and Issue Detailed Exposition of the Communism They Desire to Establish

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARAGOSSA, Spain—A Bolshevist endeavor of the boldest kind is in progress at Saragossa, which in ordinary times is, with its 120,000 inhabitants, one of the busiest cities in Spain. At the present time, with strikes and lockouts, plots and conspiracies, outrages and general terrorism, and the shutting down of all sorts and conditions of work, it presents a sad and almost silent spectacle. Saragossa for some time past has been strongly under the influence of the advanced syndicalist elements in Barcelona, and in recent weeks it has exhibited such a zeal for the Bolshevist idea that in certain respects it has outdone its master. After continuous agitation, strikes and lockouts, and signs of the beginning of a terrorist regime, the social case of the city first began to assume the most serious complexion about the end of October. At this time the authorities became aware of a very active anti-militarist propaganda that was being conducted among the people in the smaller towns in the region round about Saragossa and among the workers in the country districts.

Anti-Military Leaflets Every form of contempt of military discipline was expressed in leaflets that were circulated, and large numbers of these fell into the hands of the soldiers. The authorities eventually made a strict search at the headquarters of the workers' societies, and there they discovered large quantities of this anti-militarist literature, while at the same time they arrested a shop assistant named German Sanz in whose possession were found letters from Barcelona containing instructions for the conduct of a revolutionary campaign in the Province of Saragossa. Just at the same time the Federación Patronal, or Employers' Federation—the employers being closely syndicated here just as they are at Barcelona and doing everything in common—met and determined on a general closing down of all their establishments in protest against an outrage that had been committed with fatal results against one of their members. At the same time they made a levy of 50 pesetas each for the benefit of the family of the victim, and as they have 900 members the sum thus collected was appreciable. At the same time the authorities closed the headquarters of the general federation of the workers' societies.

Employers' Terms Rejected

The next move was very remarkable. Despite the attitude of intransigence that was already being exhibited by both sides according to the Barcelona model, the Federación Patronal had put forward a "contract of labor" which they suggested might form a standard for conditions of employment in all classes and a basis for agreement, one of the features of which was that difficulties and disputes should be settled by a tribunal to be agreed upon. A committee of the men's federation issued a long statement in answer which was nothing less than a blunt rejection of this offer and a detailed exposition of the Communism that was their desire to set up in Saragossa. In its frankness and its scheme it was indeed a remarkable proposition. How the men of Saragossa believed such a community as they desired, whatever its ethics might be, could be set up in the heart of Spain and be there alone and independent is to some a mystery.

The committee in this remarkable declaration stated that, having studied the propositions of the employers, they considered it preferable that a general contract of labor should be prepared, to include every form of work and everything connected with it. They were therefore in the mind to finish with the social question in the state to which it had been developed, and were in favor of capital being applied to a scheme which should be set forth, and that everybody should be stripped of "censurable egoisms" to the end that the general good might be served. The scheme was then set forth in detail.

All Capital to Be Valued The first clause provided that capital should be valued, and this being the principal point, the committee proposed that a mixed commission of employers and laborers belonging to each individual industry should do the valuation and that they should be assisted by technical experts and any other persons whose help they might consider convenient. So the amount of capital attached to each works or company, each industry, and the whole of the community of Saragossa, should be agreed upon. This being done, the second clause provided for the fixation of the interest that was to be allowed on such capital, and it was observed that, taking into account the risks that capital runs, it appeared just that it should be allowed an interest of from 6 to 9 per cent, the rate varying according to the conditions in each industry.

The third clause dealt with the question of the minimum wage for all classes of industry, the understanding being that it would be best for each section of the Federación Patronal to agree upon this point with its respective syndicate, the point being laid down that all employers who themselves undertook any manual or intellectual work should be considered as workers also, and should be entitled to such pay as was proper to

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FREEMASONS NOW APPEARING ON FILM

Public Function in Derbyshire, England, Provides a Subject for an Interesting Film Showing Full Masonic Ceremonial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—During the past three months 43 warrants for new lodges have been issued by the United Grand Lodge of England. Twelve of these will meet in London, 29 in the provinces, and two overseas, at Alexandria and the Gold Coast. Two of the London lodges have been formed in connection with public schools. This addition brings the number of lodges at present within the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge to 3636, though there will be a reduction in this number when the United Grand Lodge of Queensland is definitely constituted.

What would the Methodists of a bygone age have thought of a festival that took place a short time ago at the Holborn restaurant? Many ancient ideas would have received a violent shock. Canon Horsley occupied the honored position on the right of the Master of the Epworth Lodge—limited in membership to Methodists—on the occasion of a ladies' festival. Compliments were exchanged between a Primitive and a Wesleyan minister in hope of the day when there would be no more Primitives and Wesleyans, only Methodists. There was a special toast for any lady local preachers present, and one rose to acknowledge the compliment amid loud applause. Every one of the 423 people present felt that the whole occasion was an unqualified success.

On the "Movies"

It was inevitable, but it was a long time coming. Now, at last, Freemasons have appeared in the films. The recent laying of the foundation stone of the North Derbyshire Royal Hospital extension, with full Masonic ceremonial, provided a subject for an interesting film, as it is over 40 years since a similar Masonic ceremonial took place at Chesterfield, and the screening of the film has attracted considerable attention.

Lord Thurlow, who is a clergyman of the Church of England and a past provincial grand chaplain of his Masonic province, preaching at a Masonic service at Blackhill, said he had seen many peace memorials in various parts of the world, but the most impressive one there could be, in his opinion, was the temple of Solomon, erected in honor of the Great Architect of the Universe, and to commemorate a series of wars, which had resulted in the kingdom having been consolidated and established. King Solomon left nothing undone that would add to the magnificence of the structure. It was a classic instance of a peaceful memorial, and a solemn reminder of the great attributes of the Most High. In these days of reconstruction and unrest, the members of the craft could show in no small measure their united witness of perpetual love, practice the deeds of charity, and work in a sphere where political divisions and religious differences were unknown; and yet look to the volume of the sacred law for inspiration. It therefore behooved them by their lives and example to exhibit that feeling of charity and brotherhood, and of fellowship which they had derived from the great tradition, to work shoulder to shoulder in the fight for God, for righteousness, and for liberty. Strength and stability were the two things for which the world yearned today.

Distance No Obstacle The following description of Masonry in India will doubtless be of interest. In many countries it would appear very hard to demand a regular attendance at the meetings, when one lives 40 miles away. And yet this is the rule in India. Every member who lives within a radius of 40 miles is bound to attend the sitting of his lodge. One member had to make a journey of 100 miles by railway, and he was very regular. Regular attendance is much insisted upon in India. If a member is prevented he must give notice to the master or give an explanation at the next meeting. This rule is admitted and enforced to such an extent and so successfully that every offending member has to pay a fine. It is hardly to be wondered that Freemasonry in India is very much alive and that it constitutes a very close bond among its adherents.

The Hengist Lodge, which meets at Bournemouth, is celebrating its sesquicentenary. The lodge was founded before Bournemouth was. It was established in the mother town of Christchurch in 1770 and transferred to Bournemouth in 1851. The lodge ranks fourth in seniority of lodges in the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and its warrant bears the signatures of Thomas Dunckerley as grand master and James Heselton as grand secretary, names familiar to all Masonic students. The name Hengist was given to it in 1803 and the presumption is that in making this selection the brethren had in their minds the noble headland which bore, and still bears, the name of Hengistbury. Some local authorities have identified this as the place where Hengist landed on his second invasion of England. For a century and a half Hengist Lodge has stood for definite ideas, inculcating brotherly love, and pursuing a course of active benevolence.

PROMOTION PROBLEM IN JOHANNESBURG Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—At a large meeting of the Transvaal Postal and Telegraph Association recently, a resolution was unanimously passed "viewing with intense indignation the scandalously unjust treatment meted out to the members of the central telegraph office staff at Johannesburg in the matter of promotion," and urging the central executive to press immediately for the appointment of an inquiry board, on which the association will be equally represented.

Among other things it was stated that in 14 years there had been only five promotions to first-class vacancies, but the duties had been discharged by second-class assistants. It was urged that a promotion board should be democratized by adequate representation upon it of the staff.

During the discussion there was a suggestion that the resolution was not sufficiently strong, and that drastic action was needed, but it was pointed out that the resolution must be considered by the central executive.

LEAGUE DELEGATES DO NOT LOSE FAITH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—The Assembly of the League of Nations has shown a true parliamentary temperament. It has tried to get things done. This tendency has already produced several measures which really go beyond the recommendations of the various commissions. It is true that many enthusiastic delegates are disappointed over some things, and that they have been forced to give up some of the hopes they entertained when they arrived at Geneva. Nevertheless they have not lost their enthusiasm nor their faith in the future of the League. Already the present session of the Assembly has proved to them the willingness of all the delegates to do whatever can be done, however much their views may differ, to make the League a success.

ECONOMIC DECREE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A message received from Moscow through the Russian wireless station refers to the decision of the Soviet of People's Commissars that the time had come to attract technical forces and material methods from industrially-developed countries, for the purpose of restoring to Russia—one of the chief sources of raw materials—its economic position in the world, and also for the development of its productive forces generally, which have been shattered by the world war.

"The severe lack of raw materials," the message states, "and the superfluity of free capital in certain European countries, and especially in the United States of America, have forced foreign capital to approach the Soviet Government with concrete proposals for the utilization of the technical methods of foreign capital in exploiting the natural riches of the territory of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. At the present moment the Soviet Government has at its disposal concrete requests for the granting of concessions, such as the forest and land wealth of Russia, for example, requests for grants of free land to be cultivated by tractors, and also for the organization of other industrial undertakings. With the view of widely using this method of restoring and increasing the productive forces of the republic, and the entire economic system of the world, the Soviet of People's Commissars has decided to issue the following economic and juridical conditions for the granting of concessions:

"1. The concessionaire will be rewarded with a portion of the products provided for in the contract, and the right of exporting abroad.

"2. In cases where special technical improvements are used on a large scale, the concessionaire will be granted the industrial priority, such as the manufacture of machinery, special contracts, large orders, and so forth.

"3. According to the nature and conditions of the concession, prolonged periods of concession will be granted. In order to guarantee to the concessionaire the fullest compensation for his risk and for the technical means invested by the concessionaire in the concession.

"4. The Government of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic guarantees that property of the concessionaire invested in the undertaking shall not be liable to nationalization, confiscation, or requisition.

"5. The concessionaire will be granted the right to engage for his undertaking workers and employees on the territory of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, in accordance with the laws of labor, or in accordance with a special treaty, guaranteeing the observation of definite conditions of labor, and the safeguarding of the lives and health of the workers."

PAINT MAKING IN TASMANIA Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—A new industry that is being started in Tasmania is the preparation of paints from Tasmanian minerals. As the result of investigations by private enterprise, it has been found that suitable materials are available for the production of many colored paints, and specimens of these include 15 different water colors. There are also samples of a substitute for white lead, which, it is stated, could be put on the market at half the price of American white lead.

It is claimed that as the colors are natural they do not fade, and will mix with either water or oil, and are the equal of any imported colors. An interesting discovery is a natural purple brown color, as hitherto such a color could only be got by mixing.

SALE TO BE REPRESENTED Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Salt Lake City and Utah will be represented at the international exposition of electrical industries and general Spanish exposition at Barcelona, Spain, in 1924, according to an announcement of the Salt Lake City Commercial Club. Utah products, literature concerning Utah resources and industries, and pictures of Utah scenery will be shown.

Underwear Section

The Quality Fur Store Since 1897

JANUARY CLEARANCE OF FURS
30% Off On All Women's Hudson Seal and Other Seal COATS
25% Off On All Other Fur Coats
20% Off On All Scarfs, Muffs, Stoles, Capes, Hats.
25% Off On All Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats.

The A. & B. Burkhardt Co.
International Furriers
WEBSTER B. BURKHARDT, Pres.
Main St. Cincinnati, Ohio. Cor. Third

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FURNITURE
of Character at Popular Prices
Home of the Pathe Phonograph, a Perfected Phonograph
123-127-129 West Fifth St., Cincinnati

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When the Assembly, after getting itself into working order, met to consider the reports of the six committees, it was clear at the outset, that the committees' labors were not likely to produce in the Assembly any reforms of really far-reaching importance. The majority were quite willing to support even quite radical resolutions, but the requirements of the Covenant necessitated a unanimous decision for all matters of real importance. It can thus be seen that in any important decision a small number of governments, however progressive they might be in other respects, would always be certain to oppose radical decision. What remains the important fact that the Assembly has taken the question of Armenia in hand and has instructed the Council as to its future actions. Thus the Assembly showed a will of its own and a desire for action, unflinching in the face of the skepticism of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Tittoni. This unity is a very hopeful sign as to the rôle of the Assembly in the future.

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Klines
421-423 Race Street
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Dainty Negligee
—to delight the heart of any woman, in all the loveliness of soft silks and laces, in the newest shades for negligee wear—a large assortment, very reasonably priced.

Save at Hank's
MAIN ST. OPP. 12th CIN.
The January Clearance Sales
Are in full swing at McAlpin's—the usual White Sales as well as interesting events in all the other departments!

The McAlpin Store
CINCINNATI, OHIO

A Household Word in Cincinnati since 1866

We've Grown with the City

18-20-22-24 WEST FIFTH STREET CINCINNATI, OHIO

Potters Shoes

A Household Word in Cincinnati since 1866

We've Grown with the City

18-20-22-24 WEST FIFTH STREET CINCINNATI, OHIO

LOWER WAGES IN BRITAIN FORESEEN

Shipbuilders Serve Notice on
Woodworkers That Advance
of 12s. Per Week, Granted
Last Year, Is to Be Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London correspondent
LONDON, England—During the
coming weeks it will be possible to
judge to what extent employers will
have recovered themselves from the
mistakes made a year ago when they
startled the country by conceding an
advance of 12s. per week to the wood-
workers engaged in the shipbuilding
industry over and above the advances
awarded by the Industrial Court. Not
that the initial blunder can be laid
at the door of the shipbuilders; the
credit for that lies with the Liver-
pool Building Employers, who got the
first few handfuls of snow together
and set the houses rolling until it had
covered the whole length and breadth
of the country—or at all events that
portion of it where a man was to be
found using a jack-saw and plane.

Writing of the incident at the time
the correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor expressed the opinion
that, having regard to the manner in
which the negotiations had been con-
ducted, the way the government de-
partment concerned with the regula-
tion of wages was kept out of the
picture, and the surprise occasioned
by the amount of the increase, the
whole proceedings looked suspiciously
like a conspiracy between the build-
ing employers and the trade unions
concerned to fleece the public, to take
undue advantage of the abnormal de-
mand for houses by agreeing to a
course which they found extremely
difficult to justify.

Builders' Lead Followed

The immediate result was a stream
of woodworkers from the riverside to
the building industry; men brought
up to the river, who had never been
away from ship work, took to the build-
ing of houses, factories and cinemas,
disturbing the relationship between
woodworkers and all other trades en-
gaged in ship repair. In very self-
defense ship-repairing employers were
simply compelled to follow the lead of
the builders to retain what skill was
left to them, and to encourage others
to return. The concession had hardly
been granted on the Mersey before a
similar demand was submitted on be-
half of the Thames, and—after a strike
lasting less than a week and in the
middle of negotiations—was conceded,
the employers, however, first insisting
upon a resumption of work before con-
sented to continue discussion.

There is little need to paint the pic-
ture further; what happened to Liver-
pool and London fell to the lot of
other centers, so that for nearly a
year the joiners engaged in the ship-
repairing trade have been enjoying a
bonus of 12s. a week over and above
that paid to the engineers, shipwrights,
holmakers and others in the same
industry, causing much dissatisfaction
and uneasiness all round. To the
credit of the trades concerned there
has been no resort to drastic action;
the Electrical Trades Union of all the
unions concerned struck work, return-
ing with as much grace as they could
command after an absence of a month
of futile effort.

Strike Notices Handed In

Such briefly is the history of the 12s.
advance which employers now appear
determined to withdraw. The shipyard
joiners, on the other hand, express
themselves as equally determined to
resist what they consider to be an
insidious attack on their wage stand-
ards, so that the outlook at the mo-
ment is not promising.

The North East Coast, and the Clyde
have received notices of the employ-
ers' intentions and have replied by
handing in their notices. The south
of England, particularly London,
Southampton and the Bristol Chan-
nel ports, remain as yet undecided,
but all the indications point to a more
or less concerted effort on the part
of the employers to remove what they
consider to be an anomaly and know
to be the cause of much discontent.
This belief is further strengthened by
the fact that the National Federation
of Master Builders has also given no-
tice to the joint council for a reduc-
tion of 4d. per hour to skilled work-
ers, and such reduction in the rates
of the unskilled that will place them
at a figure 25 per cent below that of
the skilled.

A Strange Coincidence

In addition to which it is proposed
to reconsider the question of the num-
ber of working hours. Whether this
means an attempt to increase the
44-hour week or to suggest a varia-
tion to cover the summer months is
not quite clear, but the employers
would be well advised to keep clear of
any proposal to lengthen the working
day, for, whereas the building trades
may not gather unto themselves any
material support on a pure matter of
wages, there would rally to their as-
sistance almost entirely the whole of
the British trade union movement in
an effort to retain a policy to the con-
summation of which organized labor
has devoted so much of its activities
and energy.

It may be regarded as something
more than a strange coincidence that
this attack on the building trades
should be made simultaneously with
the decision of the government to in-
troduce dilution for the building of
houses with or without the consent of
the former. Of course the government
have not said so in those words, but
that is what it really amounts to. And
the only fault that can be found with
the proposal is that it has been so long
delayed. What appeared to the aver-
age intelligence to provide all reason-
able safeguards, to flooding the indus-

try and driving legitimate workers on
to the streets, were offered and re-
jected.

Indeed, throughout the whole of the
negotiations the attitude of some of
the building trades has been quite un-
worthy the conduct of citizens and a
negation of all that is good in the
great trade union movement. The need
for houses—working-class houses to
shelter workers' families, it must not
be forgotten—has been and is still
very great; the figures have been avail-
able for all who desired to analyze
them, and revealed that at a most mod-
est estimate there was enough work to
keep the bricklayers, the plumbers,
the joiners and the rest of them ex-
ceedingly busy for at least five years,
so that all the talk of flooding the
market has to be regarded as so much
bunkum to give color to an otherwise
unwarrantable line of conduct.

RAY OF HOPE IN IRISH SITUATION

Sinn Fein M. P. Calls for an Im-
mediate Truce and Proposes
the Calling of a Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London correspondent
LONDON, England—It is only a
single, rather diluted beam, but com-
pared with the dense black clouds that
surround it, it is bright with hope for
Ireland. R. N. Sweetman, the Sinn
Fein M. P. for North Wexford has
called for a truce and a conference.
His first concern, as it is the concern
of all reasonable people everywhere,
is to call an immediate halt to the
increasing list of fatalities now be-
ginning to spread beyond Ireland,
and second to endeavor to find a
practicable and mutually acceptable
solution.

Briefly his proposal is that if he can
induce his fellow M. P.'s and the
Roman Catholic hierarchy to issue an
appeal to the desperate element on the
Irish side to withhold their share in
the campaign of revenge and re-
prisal, the first step toward peace
would have been taken, and a confer-
ence composed of representatives of
Sinn Fein M. P.'s the Irish Roman
Catholic hierarchy, the Irish Labor
Party, and the British Labor Party's
delegation might meet to formulate a
proposal that would find acceptance
with the moderate elements of Irish
opinion.

A Gesture of Reconciliation

If it can be accomplished the in-
formal conference so formed might
proceed to authorize a responsible
delegation to meet the British Gov-
ernment. It is, at least, a gesture of
reconciliation, and unless one is to
doubt the sincerity of the British
Premier when he states that the gov-
ernment is willing to confer with any
really representative body of Irish-
men, at least it ought not to meet with
a cold reception. Already there is a
rumor that individual members of the
Cabinet are not unfavorable to ex-
ploring the possibilities of Mr. Sweet-
man's proposal.

Meanwhile the murder and destruc-
tion continue. Following the murders
in Dublin, there comes the news of a
deliberate and well-organized attempt
to burn down docks and warehouses
in Liverpool and Bootle. In a series
of 17 simultaneous outbreaks, some of
which did not get serious hold, damage
moderately estimated at £750,000 was
done. On the other side, creameries,
Sinn Fein halls, farms, shops, and
private property are being destroyed in
increasing numbers. There follows
the ambush at Johnston, near Mac-
room, when two lorry loads of "Black
and Tans" were ambushed and every
member of the party either wiped out
or wounded. Again reprisals follow,
and the whole town of Macroom is held
in terror. Scarcely a house or a shop
in the district escapes undamaged.
The inhabitants are afraid to sleep in
their beds, and flee from one point
to another in the vain endeavor to
escape the general terror.

British Premier Questioned

It is evident, however, that the panic
is not altogether on the side of the
Irish people. There have been whole-
sale arrests of prominent Irishmen
and Sinn Fein leaders, including Mr.
and Mrs. Arthur Griffith and Prof.
John McNeill. Raids have been made
on the London headquarters of the
Irish Self-Determination League, and
the private houses all over the coun-
try of those suspected of Republican
sympathies. The gallery of the House
of Commons has been closed to the
public and a barricade thrown across
the entrance to Downing Street.

Through this gathering darkness
the Irish call for a truce has brought
a ray of hope, and this is further
strengthened by the pointed question
put to the Premier in the House of
Commons by Lord Henry Bessington
as to whether he would get into touch
with the representatives of all shades
of opinion in Ireland in order to see if,
with the cooperation of the govern-
ment, it is possible at this season of
peace "to bring about a truce of God."
The Premier is reported to be sym-
pathetic and even anxious to find a rea-
sonable way out of the present intol-
erable situation. In all shades of
opinion there is evidence of a growing
feeling that a truce is inevitable
sooner or later, and therefore why not
now?

SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—It
was recently announced by the State
Commissioner of Schools and Public
Lands that in December the sum
of \$1,140,000 would be distributed from
the school fund to the schools of the
State. The apportionment will be
\$9.18 per capita for every child shown
in the June school census. This means
that Minnehaha County, of which
Sioux Falls is the county seat, will
receive \$101,852.10. The money dis-
tributed means a reduction of school
taxes by just that much.

POLITICAL POSITION OF INDIA TODAY

Lord Meston Claims That There
Is a Living, Vigorous and Ex-
panding Nationalism in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Manchester, England—Lord
Meston, India's representative in the
Imperial Cabinet, former Finance Min-
ister of the Indian Vice-regal Council,
and Governor of the United Provinces,
concluded his address on the "Political
Position of India" with an expression
of optimism for the future develop-
ment of India.

The address was given in the Whit-
worth Hall of the Manchester Uni-
versity and was arranged by a joint
committee representing the Uni-
versity, and the Manchester branch of
the Royal Colonial Institute. The
Lord Mayor occupied the chair.

The political position in India today,
began Lord Meston, was briefly this:
Instead of the autocratic British rule
which had obtained since the Crown
dispossessed the old East India Com-
pany, India had been given a consti-
tution. Although the constitution
opened the door partially and in a
sense experimentally to democracy, it
went further in the direction of polit-
ical liberty than the great bulk of In-
dians had believed possible, or the
friends of India, except a few advanced
thinkers and the Labor Party, had
claimed for her. Notwithstanding this,
however, a considerable and a very
vocal section of Indian politicians had
refused to take any part in the new
form of government, and what was
more, they were preaching something
closely related to revolution. They
had fomented an unrest and disaffec-
tion which was dangerous to the peace
of the country.

World-Wide Upheaval

There were two ways of regarding
the situation, went on Lord Meston.
One was to treat the new and dis-
turbant features of Indian politics as
merely part of the world-wide up-
heaval produced by the war. The
other was to assume that the dis-
turbance had roots deep down in the
mental processes of the people and in
causes which were within the capac-
ity of a careful and impartial his-
torian to trace. What was surging
in India today was a national spirit,
very raw, very unequal, and in cer-
tain quarters very unbalanced. The
belief had long been held that the
Indians would rather be ruled by the
British than by themselves, and that
India was a continent and not a coun-
try, and that its vast diversity of lan-
guage and creed made it embrace for-
eign rule because there could not be
any of that sentiment of unity which
stood out so clearly among the most
elusive elements of modern na-
tionalism. But there was the unifying
medium of the English language
which had been forgotten, and what-
ever else was forgotten or remembered
the fact remained that a living, vig-
orous and expanding nationalism ex-
isted in India today, and plans for
the future must be laid so that work
could be done in harmony and in con-
junction with that spirit.

The Nationalist camp, continued
Lord Meston, might be divided into
parties, the Moderates and the Extre-
mists. The former appreciated British
civilization and wished to use all it
could of it by blending it with In-
dian ideals and so produce a national
type of life better than India would
have developed unaided. The Extre-
mists had no such desires. Their
ideal was an India purified of the for-
eigner and all his apparatus of life
and culture.

Difficult to Classify

The constitution of this latter party
was difficult to classify. It contained
men of perfect sincerity of purpose
and genuine patriotism, who saw no
hope for India except the earliest es-
cape from agnostic and materialistic
influences of the West. It contained
many Brahmins, who hated Britain
for shaking their ancient ascendancy,
and who were prepared to stop at
nothing to regain their former power.
But it also contained men who had
been filled with racial bitterness
caused by some disappointment which
they lay at Britain's door, or by some
social slight, or by the rudeness of
some thoughtless Englishman.

Both of these parties, it was true,
looked forward to self-government.
Where they differed was in their
methods of attaining it, and perhaps in
their mental picture of it when at-
tained.

In the opinion of some critics ex-
tremism was a recent growth, which
could have been stamped out by a
government strong enough to rule in-
stead of prating about political con-
cessions. This view Lord Meston be-
lieved to be a complete misreading of
history. It was the Moderates who
were the recent party. They were the
growth of British administration
and teaching.

To prophesy the future of India,
concluded Lord Meston, was practi-
cally an impossibility, but one thing
was certain, and that was that there
would always be two schools of Na-
tionalism so long as Englishmen re-
tained a share in the government of
the country. One with a narrow pon-
tiffical outlook, which believed that
the only salvation of India was a return

to Vedic ideals. The other, which,
looking out on a wider hope, saw In-
dian unity and progressive, resting
not on narrow sectarian foundations
of privilege and tradition, but on the
broader basis of a national life in
which the citizens of all races and
creeds would share, and in his opinion
the second of the two schools would
prevail.

PORTUGUESE SLAVERY APPEALED AGAINST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London, England—The Anti-
Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society
presented to the Assembly of the In-
ternational Bureau in Geneva, a copy
of a new memorial to the British Gov-
ernment upon the question of Portu-
guese slavery. This memorial re-
produces evidence from Portuguese
and other sources, asserting that
there has been a recrudescence of
slave-trading practices over wide
areas in Angola. Attention is also
drawn to the official admission that
the shipment of "servants" was
greater during the last year than dur-
ing any preceding year.

In statements made by Portuguese
correspondents it is asserted that one
official has made £20,000 and another
£10,000 out of this traffic in laborers,
and that it is due to the incidence
of this traffic that "the natives are
flying in terror from the districts
where recruiting is carried on."

It would appear that an arrange-
ment was made in 1913 under the
Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, by Lord
Grey which was quite satisfactory to
the Portuguese Government. This
provided for the appointment of a
British Consul-General for Portuguese
West Africa, whose principal duty
would be to superintend the consul-
posts already established on the main-
land and in the islands, and to make
constant visits to San Thome, where
the laborers are employed, as well as
to the localities where they are re-
cruited. He would, consequently, be
able to furnish full information to the
British Government and thus enable
them through the medium of their
consular officers to assure laborers at
the recruiting stations that they could
safely contract for service on the plan-
tations. This arrangement promised a
total, if somewhat slow, emancipation
of the slaves on the islands and ap-
preciable reforms in the methods of
recruiting on the mainland, and it had
the warmest approval of the Portu-
guese Government.

The withdrawal of the consuls has
the memorial states, led to an un-
precedented increase in the importa-
tion of Africans from the mainland,
and information has also been received
depicting a deplorable state of affairs
on the mainland.

QUEENSLAND SHOWS PROHIBITION GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office
BRISBANE, Queensland—Queens-
land's liquor referendum has shown a
small majority for continuance, but
the figures are not yet complete. As
a matter of fact the combined prohibi-
tion and state control votes exceed
those cast for continuance. Unless the
continuation issue secures an absolute
majority of the votes cast, then the
preferential system comes into force,
the votes cast on the issue favored by
the smallest number of voters being
divided by preference amongst the
other issues. At present continuance
has not secured the absolute majority
necessary. The latest totals are as
follows:

	Votes
State control	23,196
Prohibition	121,454
Continuance	141,201

As the votes cast for state control
are most unlikely to go in a block
to prohibition, continuance appears to
have gained a narrow victory. It is
interesting to note that voting was
compulsory.

In a statement on behalf of the
Strength of Empire Movement, grati-
fication was expressed that Queens-
land had come within 20,000 votes of
carrying prohibition—an achievement
which before the poll had seemed im-
possible. Undoubtedly the vote was
a notice to quit for the liquor traffic.
Already 25 electorates had given a
majority vote for prohibition. If only
half the second preferences from the
state control issue were in favor of
prohibition, the latter would have re-
ceived a 46 per cent vote. The act
under which the referendum is taken
provides for a poll every three years,
so that the whole question will be
brought up again in 1923.

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ONTARIO FARMERS AGAINST CHANGES

Provincial Executive Unwilling to
Adopt New Name for Party
and to Extend Its Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—The Farmers
Party in Ontario has postponed the
idea to extend its bounds and become
known as the National Progressive
Party as favored by the Hon. E. C.
Drury, Premier of Ontario, and by
the Hon. T. E. Crerar in the west.
Both these political leaders have very
similar views on the subject and so
have many of the rank and file of the
Farmers Party, but the executive offi-
cers who had much to do with the
organizing of the party are now very
loath to relinquish the reins of office,
and for this reason they seek to
hamper any attempt to extend the
bounds of the party.

Mr. Drury spent an all-night ses-
sion with the executive of the United
Farmers of Ontario trying to persuade
them to change the name of the party
and to extend its bounds. The
Premier was the only member of the
Ontario Cabinet present at the con-
ference. He was unable to convince
the executive of the desirability of
a change. A few hours after the
conference Mr. Drury informed a cor-
respondent of The Christian Science
Monitor that any hope of a change
had been abandoned and that the
party would carry on as it was for
some time to come.

Mr. Drury's Triumph

This setback was only temporary.
The United Farmers' leaders had
planned to keep the Prime Minister
away from the huge convention then
being held at the Massey Hall, Tor-
onto. Mr. Drury was busy with a
deputation of unemployed at the Par-
liament Buildings when a messenger
came post haste to him to say that
the rank and file of the United Farm-
ers Party as represented by the dele-
gates at the convention at Massey
Hall, numbering about 4000, insisted
that he should address them.

It was at this stage that the Premier
gained a personal triumph and inci-
dentally proved that the rank and file
of the Farmers Party does not propose
to allow its executive to do all the
thinking. Mr. Drury told the delegates
that although the provincial govern-
ment of Ontario was the child of the
United Farmers of Ontario, still it
must live its own life and must not be
hampered in any way by parental
authority. "Do not be too fearful of
the child," he said. "It has got to
diverge in some sense. No mat-
ter how it may diverge from its par-
ent, it will always be held in the high-
est esteem and the highest affection."

There was no mistaking the attitude
of the convention toward a protective
tariff. When Mr. Burnaby appealed to
the people of Ontario to discard the
idea of protection he was cheered to
the echo. He claimed that Canada's
protective policy for 42 years had cre-
ated a privileged class. The many had
been taxed for the benefit of the few.
The policy of protection was responsi-
ble for the decline in rural depopula-
tion. He asserted that agriculture
was compelled to buy in a protected
market. Agriculture was quite willing
to do its share in carrying burdens,
but it strenuously objected to compete
on the open markets of the world with
its products.

Protection Condemned

"A fiscal policy of protection breeds
corruption," said Mr. Burnaby, "be-
cause those who benefit by their un-
just privileges contribute large sums
to political campaign funds, thus en-
couraging both the old parties to look
to them for support, thereby lowering
the standard of public morality."

Some idea of the growth of the
Farmer movement in Ontario may be
gathered from the fact that seven
years ago 44 clubs with their affiliated
organizations had only 2000 members.
The United Farmers Cooperative Com-
pany then had a capital of \$3000 and
an annual business turnover of \$30-
000. Today there are 1470 United

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MORE BY-ELECTIONS— LOOM UP IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Two more
federal by-elections are looming upon
the political horizon. In West Peter-
boro, Ontario, a vacancy was created
through the resignation of John H.
Burnham, who was Conservative
member for that riding since 1911,
but who retired recently on the
ground that, as a supporter of Union
government in 1917, his mandate from
the electorate ceased with the finish
of the war. In Yamaska, Quebec,
there is another vacancy. Writs for
the election in West Peterboro have
already been issued. Polling day will
occur on February 8, and much in-
terest centers round the probable re-
sult. Mr. Burnham, the former mem-
ber, is again in the field, and ap-
parently intends to run as an Inde-
pendent Conservative. The United
Farmers have also put up a candidate
in the person of J. Campbell, and un-
less Mr. Burnham is acceptable to the
government there will be a three-
cornered fight. In fact, it is rumored
that W. F. O'Connor, K. C., former
head of the Canadian Board of Com-
merce, intends to enter politics
through that gate as an Independent.
Liberals have not so far declared their
intentions.

LEARNING ENGLISH WITHOUT TEXTBOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana—There is too
much formalism in the teaching of
English in high schools, not only in
Montana but throughout the country,
in the opinion of Miss May Trumper,
state superintendent of public instruc-
tion in Montana. "We have squan-
dered a great deal of time in teaching
rules of grammar that had no mean-
ing to the child," Miss Trumper de-
clared.

Miss Trumper's remarks were made
in defense of Miss Ruth Woods, En-
glish teacher in the Billings High
School, whose action in virtually dis-
carding textbooks in her classes has
aroused great public interest.

Miss Woods explained that instead
of rules she has provided for exten-
sive reading of poetry, sound fiction
and the masterpieces of the great
stylists. Pupils are learning, she said,
that even some of the masters violate
some of the rules when the violation
adds force and does not break the
conventions of good taste; also that
there are some rules that great
writers never break. She declared
her classes are advancing rapidly,
learning English "as they learned to
walk—naturally."

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS URGED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the
New England public must decide
whether they want an adequate trans-
portation system and, if they do, sup-
port it, was the declaration made by
Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Vice-president
elect of the United States, in an ad-
dress at the annual banquet of the
foreign and domestic commerce com-
missions of New England. Governor
Coolidge suggested that the best so-
lution of the present situation lies in
consolidation of the lines, and inti-
mated that an increase in rates may be
necessary in order to allow the roads
of the vicinity to rehabilitate their
credit.

The transportation act provides for
consolidations, Governor Coolidge
pointed out, but warned that before
these took place the rights of each
road should be finally established. He
declared that there is an opportunity
for combination and for trunk lines,
as well. Governor Coolidge also urged
that the foreign and domestic com-
merce groups take steps to confer with
state executives, the public and in-
terested parties on some definite
policy which will assure sufficient
transportation facilities.

APPOINTMENT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Walter C.
Nichol, proprietor of the Vancouver
Daily Province, has been appointed to
the position of Lieutenant-Governor
of British Columbia to succeed Col.
E. G. Prior.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DEFLATION SHOWN ON LONDON MARKET

Reduction in Security Quotations Is Discussed in Weekly Review of the Financial Conditions in England

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Indications that the industrial share boom of the earlier months of 1920 is to be followed by something very much the reverse are multiplying. It is better to say "indications," for they hardly come into the category of evidence. Few home industrial shares are salable in any quantity. Those that were boosted on the strength of projected combinations, or because of the supposed conversion of British manufacturers to belief in the virtues of "mass production"—rather a delusion in a small country whose domestic demands rarely attain the dimensions of a "mass" and whose position in foreign markets has been established by quality rather than quantity—or by dint of puffery were destined to shrivel at the first cold blast.

What could be less surely predicted than that the shares of old-established concerns with unsalable credit should suffer because they, needing capital to finance high-priced production and stocks, boldly borrowed on short-term notes at rates ranging up to 8% per cent when redemption at a premium on the issue price was taken into account. With everybody asking for a fall in prices, though seldom with the proper faith, it is not unnatural that investors should reflect that, as working capital is costly and the stocks carried at that big cost may be marketed on falling markets, dividends are in danger. Not of extinction but of reduction; that is quite enough to warrant a scaling down of share values.

All Meet Deflation

We are encountering deflation where it did not seem to be justly due; for the last victims one would choose to suffer from the process are sound undertakings which did all they could to forward the national cause during the war, tried quickly to adjust themselves to the transition to peace, and have openly faced the consequences by seeking to reinforce their strained working resources through offering high terms for accommodation hitherto to be called in for a few years. Well, such companies do not get the money they seek. Quite a number of really attractive offers of short-term notes by first class industrial concerns have failed to secure public support, and large percentages have fallen to the underwriters or guarantors. That experience is not confined to such issues. Municipal corporations throughout England are, with the countenance of the government, trying to raise money to build houses.

Why houses are so scarce—even allowing for the arrest of construction, and of the repairs that might have kept decaying structures in passably habitable condition, during the war—is a conglomeration of controversial questions that must not be touched here. Throughout this year municipal corporations have been borrowing according to their needs and their abilities by means of 6 per cent loans issued at 95½ to 98½ per cent, generally at the lower figure. They have been doing this while the Imperial Government has been offering at par treasury bonds carrying 7 per cent for the time being. In pursuit of economy these municipalities have combined their modest loans, though each pledged only its own credit for its own proportion.

Example of Investing

The last example of this ostensibly but essentially separate appeal to the investing public represented an aggregate of £4,000,000 in 6 per cent offered at 95½. The corporations concerned were Boodle, an offshoot of Liverpool; Bournemouth, a seaside resort with a high rateable value in proportion to its population; Ipswich, Wolverhampton, all industrial centers of note though differing in magnitude, and Rotherham, a little Yorkshire town which showed the highest existing debt of the seven, with the smallest population and rateable value. Of the whole £371,500 was subscribed by the public, or 9.3 per cent. In the case of Bournemouth, 33 per cent of its quota was taken by investors; in that of Rotherham, only 1 per cent. All the rest went to the underwriters.

For the wide difference between the results in these two cases, there are two easy explanations. Rotherham presented the poorest attractions in respect of security, as measured by population and unchanged rateable value. Its receding banker was not one of the "Big Five" that straddle the country. It is hardly known outside its own country. Bournemouth has a population largely composed of retired, pensioned people, who invest on old-fashioned lines. Yet why should Bournemouth place 33 per cent of its loan with investors when Wolverhampton, that must have coined money during the war, had only 6 per cent so subscribed?

The answer seems to be that so far as local subscriptions to municipal loans are concerned, the response is rifting where industry makes large demands for working capital, which the banks cannot satisfy, and that in times like these, the old thrifty retired and out-of-business class rallies to support an investment it sees reason to trust.

Harder hit by the war than any stratum of the community, the set-off-income class has already adjusted

itself to adversity and is saving, while the others are still leaving the solution of the problem of deflation to their neighbors! But, as is hinted above, deflation is becoming operative and its progress is being recorded by the always sensitive gauge of the stock exchange.

Sentiment on London Exchange LONDON, England.—With liquidation absent and year-end support in evidence, the stock exchange markets displayed strength yesterday. Sentiment throughout the house was cheerful on local and continental support.

The oil group continued firm. Shell Transport & Trading was 6¼ and Mexican Eagle 10 5-16. New buoyancy was noted in the gilt-edged section with wide gains in prices, while foreign loans were quiet. They showed more stability.

Dollar descriptions scored fresh advances. Following the improvement at New York, South American rails were well supported. Changes in home rails were small, but they were mostly in the nature of upturns. Industrials were irregular. Hudson's Bay was 5¾. Rubbers were hard.

GOVERNMENT WOOL SALES IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The government wool sales here yesterday indicated very clearly that at a level there is considerable interest in wool and the government very evidently had determined to find that level, for every lot of wool out of the 174 offered was sold, four lots withdrawn during the course of the sale being reoffered at the close and sold. Of the total offering amounting to 3,400,000 pounds, 3,000,000 pounds were the low quarter-blood and Lincoln wools which have been purchased hitherto almost exclusively by the carpet manufacturers, who were the chief buyers yesterday. Stephen Sanford & Son making the largest purchases, amounting to something over 1,775,000 pounds, while Alexander Smith & Son took slightly over 1,000,000 pounds.

Prices on some of the low South American greasy wools were down a cent or cent and one-half a pound compared with the sale of two months ago, which is in keeping with the lower prices prevailing in South America, good standard combing Lincolns selling at 12 cents in the grease or about 17 to 18 cents, clean basis. Punta and Santa Cruz 56-50s, bulk 50s, sold at 17 to 23 cents, or about 23 to 26 cents, clean basis. Montevideo second clip clothing bulk 56s, sold at 15½ to 16 cents, or about 25 to 27 cents, clean basis. These three-eighths wools, which were offered more or less as a test of the market, were rather disappointing in their sale, inasmuch as they brought rather less than had been expected. Second clip four and five South American brought 15 to 16 cents, clean basis, for the most part.

Scoured wools were in active request, Patrick Carr being the largest buyer, taking over 270,000 pounds. Prices for these scoured wools were up about 10 per cent on the average over the last sale, and in some instances were fully 20 per cent dearer. Punta 3½s, white 50s, carding brought 39½ cents, which was the record for the sale.

DIVIDENDS

Rothschild & Co. has declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent in common stock, payable at once to common stockholders. This dividend capitalizes \$2,200,000 of the company's surplus, increasing the common stock outstanding from \$2,200,000 to \$4,400,000; par value \$100 a share.

The directors of the Carbon Steel Company have passed the quarterly dividends on the common stock. The issue has been on an 8 per cent per annum basis. Charles McKnight, president of the company, says that the dividend was passed in view of the present conditions in the steel business and the indefinite outlook for the future.

Santro Brothers & Co. have received a cable from London stating that the Royal Dutch Company has declared a dividend of 15 per cent, payable January 17.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England is as follows:

	Dec. 29	Dec. 22	Increase
Total reserve	£12,865,000	£2,228,000	
Circulation	132,851,000	1,731,000	
Bullion	128,267,000	506,000	
Other securities	86,028,000	7,114,000	
Other deposits	175,534,000	35,574,000	
Public deposits	15,204,000	3,575,000	
Gov. securities	107,864,000	30,687,000	

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 7.30 per cent, compared with 7.56 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £523,711,000, compared with £690,941,000 last week and £509,880,000 in this week last year. Bank's proportion to liabilities this week is approximately 7.30 per cent, lowest recorded since the Over End Guernsey panic of May, 1866, when the reserve percentage dropped to 3¼ per cent. The lowest ratio of the war panic week in August, 1914, was 14½ per cent.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregated £331,864,000, compared with £331,355,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is £28,634,000, compared with £28,618,000 in the previous week.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs) compares as follows:

	Dec. 29	Dec. 22	Change
Gold on hand	5,500,268,000	5,499,977,000	
Silver	256,333,000	265,768,000	
Circulation	37,901,398,000	37,444,351,000	
Gov. deposits	5,578,700,000	3,521,482,000	
Bills due	3,308,927,000	3,253,756,000	
Treasury deposits	26,600,000,000	26,600,000,000	
Advances	2,188,929,000	2,217,662,000	

SURPLUS OF COPPER IS BEING REDUCED

Oversupply of Red Metal That Has Fallen to Less Than 13 Cents Is Lowered by 200,000,000 Pounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The oversupply of copper in the world, which with the light demand, is the principal reason for the fall to below 13 cents, is gradually being reduced and it is estimated that at the present time the stocks are approximately 200,000,000 pounds less than they were a year ago. While production is being curtailed extensively some sales are being made at home and abroad. Copper exported during November totaled 36,000,000 pounds, the price averaging a little over 14 cents a pound. These were the largest foreign sales for several months and compare favorably with exports of a year ago.

Germany was the main buyer, with France next. England's purchases were considerably less than those of France, as she is getting most of her copper at present from Spanish and Australian producers. European conditions will in the main determine the copper market during the coming year, in opinion of a leading American copper man. He does not believe domestic consumption of this country in 1921 will be as large as for 1920, but expects European buying to show no small increase.

The production of refined copper by the more prominent producers for December will run considerably smaller than for November. In November a group of 18 of the large producers turned out approximately the same amount of copper as in October. During the first 11 months of this year 18 producers turned out 838,800,870 pounds of the red metal, compared with 808,546,613 pounds during the corresponding period of 1919. The production this year to November 30 showed a decrease of 466,463,448 pounds, or 26 per cent as compared with the first 11 months of 1919.

The copper men believe, as do others generally interested in construction work, that the world is underconstructed and that there will be a great demand for building material when reconstruction starts in the not distant future.

On this subject Daniel Guggenheim says: "Copper metal is suffering from overproduction. If the copper producers should tie up for a year all surplus stock which they now have, the present production of copper would not be sufficient to take care of current requirements. I can't recall a time when the production of copper in proportion to the capacity of the producers and in proportion to consumption was so low."

"But the purchaser of copper is frightened because of the surplus stock which is on hand, and he is buying only for his immediate necessities, although he knows that at the present price of copper, 90 per cent of it, if not more, is selling below the cost of production. If he doesn't know, he should know, and finally will know that this surplus stock will not be sold until the price is much higher. This surplus can easily be held by the producer. Therefore, this surplus stock will not be sold until a demand arises for it."

"The entire world at present is underconstructed, and copper is a metal that will be used in enormous quantities when real reconstruction sets in. Almost every large item in reconstruction requires copper."

Copper stocks on the markets have been falling steadily, but the conviction is that the bottom is about reached, and any decided turn undoubtedly will be for the better.

DRY GOODS PRICE REDUCTIONS

NEW YORK, New York.—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, which announced dry goods price reductions of 3 to 13 per cent last September, has lowered quotations still further, taking cognizance of the drop in cotton and other market changes. The reductions apply to existing orders and future business. Staple ginghams, which touched a high of 27½ cents a yard this year, were quoted at 10½ cents. Utility ginghams were priced at 15 cents compared with a high of 35 cents. Dress gingham was cut to 17 cents against a high of 34½ cents for the year. 19-inch range chambray was lowered to 12½ cents, compared with a peak price of 36 cents, and A. C. A. ticks were quoted at 21 cents. The high price for the year in this was 55 cents.

COAL WASTE TURNED TO USE

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Scottish coal-owners, having discovered that their discarded "bings" of waste material can be easily and at small cost made into excellent fuel, are rapidly turning their discovery to good account. The material is being hauled from Lanarkshire and the Lothians to the seaboard, and shipped to France and Belgium, at prices ranging from 20s. to 30s. a ton. Some of the "bings" were abandoned 40 years ago as of no commercial value.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—After a depression at the start wheat prices rallied yesterday and finished slightly above Wednesday's close. Closing wheat prices were: December 170¾, March at 1.66½ and May at 1.61. Corn declined slightly, December finishing at 71½, May at 74½ and July at 73½. January pork closed at 23.15, January lard at 12.62 and May at 13.27. January ribs closed at 11.25 and May at 11.97.

REPORT OF DANISH TRADE DELEGATION

Returning From England Members Give Account of Conditions Between the Two Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The members of the government delegation, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Madsen Mygdal, the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Tyge Rothe, and State Counselor Andersen, have returned home from England.

It is officially announced that the object of the delegation's journey was to investigate and discuss the possibilities for the amelioration of trade conditions between England and Denmark, and thereby establish the foundation upon which the representatives of the chief Danish trades could build further. The delegation says it met with the greatest benevolence from British Government circles, the common interests connecting the two countries being well understood.

As a result of the object of the journey was fully secured through the London negotiations, the discussions regarding the import of coal from England having had a satisfactory outcome, and the wishes of the delegation with respect to the complete abolition of the restrictions as to the export of Danish agricultural produce having met with a full understanding by the British Government, which has promised in the near future to inform the Danish Government as to the time when the restrictions will be removed. The Government further announces information will probably be given in a later communication, but already, great satisfaction is felt throughout the country, and is being expressed in the newspapers.

The "København" says that the abolition of restrictions as to agricultural exports will create security and calm in the Danish community, for which the nation owes gratitude to the delegates, and it anticipates a large increase in the exports of Danish products for which there is a big demand in England.

GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET IMPROVED

Former Director of United States War Finance Corporation Points to Gratifying Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW YORK, New York.—Eugene Meyer Jr., former director of the War Finance Corporation, points out that in the midst of the present disturbed situation it is gratifying to observe a material improvement in the fundamental condition of the market for government securities.

"The issue of \$500,000,000 treasury certificates offered on December 15," says Mr. Meyer, "was oversubscribed by \$200,000,000 and subscriptions were refused after the first day. The certificates of all issues are par bid and purchases are being made at small premiums. The market for Liberty bonds is steady to strong in a generally disturbed financial market; this, in spite of the fact that the closing of the calendar year, as last year, is accompanied by unusual liquidation by holders for various purposes connected with the end of the year's financial operations."

"The present condition contrasts most favorably with last year when the Treasury in November and December, through the War Finance Corporation, was obliged to purchase over \$300,000,000 par value of Liberty bonds and Victory notes in order to steady to some extent the market for government securities in the flood of liquidation that accompanied the increases in the Federal Reserve discount rates and generally tightening money market conditions."

"From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that sinking fund purchases from July 1 until November 15 totaled only a little over \$15,000,000. The amount to be purchased for the sinking fund during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, according to the report of the Secretary, is \$253,400,000. It appears, therefore, that between November 15, 1920, and June 30, 1921, the government will have to purchase over \$238,000,000 of Liberty bonds or Victory notes."

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England.—The total gold output of the mines of the Transvaal for November amounted to 633,737 ounces of fine gold, as compared with 662,742 ounces for the previous month. The number of natives employed on the Rand at the end of November was 156,522, of which 158,773 were employed on the gold mines.

SUGAR CANE IN EGYPT

CAIRO, Egypt.—Area devoted to planting sugar cane in 1920 was 53,352 acres, compared with 59,280 acres in 1919. The yield of cane was 797,000 tons in 1920, 867,120 in 1919, 647,750 on the average during the four years, 1914 to 1917.

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INDUSTRIAL RUSSIA VIEWED BY WRITER

Author of Article Says That Peasants Are Getting Things in Order but That They Need Machinery From Capitalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—An article, which has been received through the Russian wireless stations, states that industry in Russia is getting into order owing to the hard labor of the workers and peasants, but that it is handicapped by lack of proper machinery. To obtain a sufficient mechanical plant, the writer of the article proposes that the capitalists of the West should be persuaded to develop the natural riches of Russia, and that they should erect factories and works, and open ways of communication for this purpose. The article goes on to declare that, when developed, these capitalists must leave these industries in the hands of Soviet Russia, though it is somewhat vague as to how this is to be accomplished.

The article is entitled "The Capitalist West and Soviet Russia," and reads as follows: "The current problem for Soviet Russia is the regeneration of her popular economies. Owing to the efforts of the workers and peasants, industry is getting into proper order, and the productivity of labor is increasing. The factor which considerably hinders the regeneration of industry is the wearing out of mechanical plant, both electric and steam. In the Don Basin, locomotives and boilers have worn out of date. Before the war, Russia received 60 per cent of her equipment from abroad."

"Plant may be obtained abroad, but in exchange for gold and goods. But our gold supplies and supplies of goods are not nearly great enough. The solution is to persuade the capitalists of the West, by means of concessions, to develop our natural riches."

"In the north, there is enormous wealth in forests and millions of desistants of waste land. In order to develop these riches, which the Soviet Republic is unable to make use of, in the near future, the capitalists of the West must be attracted. Western capitalists must observe the law of Soviet Russia concerning the preservation of Labor, and further, must fit up factories, works, and ways of communications, on the spot, in order to develop these riches, and leave them to Soviet Russia."

"That the might of Soviet Russia has defeated all its enemies—the hirelings of the bourgeois lands of the West—is the best guarantee that foreign capitalists, having received concessions, would not interfere in our internal affairs."

"Soviet Russia has defeated the bourgeoisie in open battle! The workers and peasants will vanquish the capitalists on the labor front!"

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY DEFICIT

AKRON, Ohio.—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has announced a deficit for the fiscal year, ending October 31, of \$15,647,653, not including anticipated losses on contractual obligations for rubber and fabrics, which are expected to be approximately \$19,000,000, notwithstanding that sales exceed \$200,000,000, the largest in the history of the company.

The statement shows assets totaling \$133,076,820. The company has bills payable of \$23,879,812, and accounts payable \$12,711,163, including estimated taxes. Rubber and fabric acceptances are listed at \$1,716,575. Reserve for contingencies is \$1,716,575.

Confidence was expressed in the ability of President F. A. Seiberling to satisfactorily put through the re-financing program within the next two weeks.

TRADING ACTIVE ON NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Trading was quite active, embracing 1,155,000 shares, and prices were generally higher although the closing was irregular on the stock market yesterday. The rails that were leaders on the previous day were replaced particularly in the last hour by American International, Standard Oil of New Jersey, United States Rubber, Chrysler and Studebaker motors which ran up from two to five points. Atlantic Gulf was an unsettling feature, making a new low record for the year at 75¼, which includes the dividend.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs. Wed.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.33¼	\$3.515
France (French)	.9582	.9588¼
France (Belgian)	.6623	.6616
Lire	.0349	.0337
Guillemers	.3132	.3120
German marks	.0128	.0127
Canadian dollar	.863	.865
Argentine pesos	.3210	.32625

FINANCIAL NOTES

On December 1 London financial newspapers calculated sterling exchange was at a premium in eight of the sixteen principal foreign markets and at a discount in eight. The heaviest depreciation of the pound sterling was at Yokohama, where the rate of December 1 stood 28.8 per cent below parity. New York came next with a depreciation of 28.4 per cent, and Montreal third with a depreciation of 18.6. On markets where sterling ruled favorably to London, the highest premium was that at Berlin, where it amounted to 109.43 per cent; the next highest Rome, with a premium of 276.1 per cent, and the third Paris, with 128.1 per cent.

Advices from Madrid state that the "Vida Financiera" points out that the recent issue of Treasury bills brings the Spanish national debt to 13,167,000,000 pesetas, compared with 9,300,000,000 pesetas in 1919. The paper adds that the serious phase of the situation is that the figure is not definite because it covers only the first trimester of the financial year.

The executive committee of the Atlantic Fruit Company has approved the authorization and issuance of \$6,000,000 five-year 8 per cent convertible notes, convertible into stock of company at the rate of five shares of stock against each \$100 par value of bonds subject to approval of stockholders. The merger is announced of the Union Trust & Savings Bank and the Union National Bank, both of Pasadena, with Los Angeles-Trust & Savings Bank, stock of which is held in trust by stockholders of the First National Bank of Los Angeles. Aggregate resources through the merger are \$133,717,358.

The United States bought this season 256,555 bales of Egyptian cotton, as compared with 95,262 last year. According to a cablegram from the United States Commercial Attaché of Rome, the November coal imports of Italy amounted to 517,000 tons. Of this amount, 225,000 tons came from Germany, 170,000 tons from the United States, and 103,000 tons from Great Britain. It is stated that the special coal office at Rome will be abolished not later than January 1. American coal is now quoted in that market at \$16 a ton c. i. f.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany.—Statement of the Bank of Germany is as follows (in marks):

	This week	Last week
Gold	1,097,400,000	1,088,000,000
Bills discount	54,090,000,000	49,979,000,000
Gold	1,091,500,000	1,091,600,000
Advances	9,000,000	25,100,000
Investments	292,200,000	208,200,000
Deposits	15,825,100,000	11,561,200,000
Treas. cert.	21,158,200,000	20,524,500,000
Notes of other banks	1,600,000	1,500,000
Securities	9,865,700,000	9,828,500,000
Circulation	64,147,100,000	64,854,000,000
Liabilities	5,167,900,000	5,145,000,000

For the 12 months ending November, exports to the United Kingdom have declined to the extent of \$229,000,000, as compared with the figures for the preceding 12 months; on the other hand, exports to the United States have increased as much as \$190,000,000 over those for the preceding period.

The United States Trust Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent, payable January 3.

CANADA REPORTS NOVEMBER TRADE

Imports From United States \$74,417,000 Even in Face of Rising Rate of Exchange — Business With England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The rising rate of exchange against Canada had no appreciable effect on imports from the United States during November, they being \$74,417,000, or within \$2,500,000 of those of October; while they were over \$3,500,000 in excess of those for November, 1919. This is attributed to the fact that the imports of bituminous coal were much higher during November than they had been for a long time.

The United States is holding her export trade with Canada better than almost any other country. The United Kingdom, which in point of percentages has so greatly increased her exports to this country during the last year, is not doing nearly as well in this respect as she was, there having been a drop from \$24,119,000 in June to a little over \$14,000,000 in November. The explanation is that British manufacturers, having caught up pretty much with the Canadian demand for textiles, these exports having formed more than 50 per cent of the British exports to this country during the last year, there is but a comparatively narrow range of products in which the British can now compete with the Americans in this market, and that notwithstanding that the former have the advantage resulting from the British preference and a depreciated currency.

Exports to the United States were, in respect to value, the highest for any month in the history of trade between the two countries, standing at a little over \$65,000,000, grain and pulp and paper being responsible for the high figures, since they contributed two-thirds of the total. The United Kingdom only took exports to the value of \$29,188,000 in November, as compared with \$42,500,000 and \$52,500,000 in November, 1919.

For the 12 months ending November, exports to the United Kingdom have declined to the extent of \$229,000,000, as compared with the figures for the preceding 12 months; on the other hand, exports to the United States have increased as much as \$190,000,000 over those for the preceding period.

The United States Trust Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent, payable January 3.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Winter by the Calendar, but Summer-time on the glorious

FLORIDA

East Coast

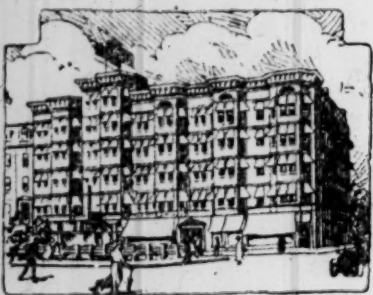
THAT'S where the snow and ice are unknown—where out of doors enjoyment in all its many phases is at its best. Golf that is pre-eminent, surf-bathing, sailing, tennis, be it what you will, it is there under ideal conditions. The

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

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THE SAVOY

SAVOY CO., Inc., LESSEE
EUROPEAN PLAN
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BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Back Bay 8043



RATES
Every room with a private connecting bathroom, all porcelain tubs.
For 1 person... \$2.50, \$3.00 per day
For 2 persons... \$3.00, \$4.00 per day
Two Connecting Rooms, Two Bathrooms, Two Porcelain Tubs—For 4 persons, \$5 per day.
Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.
Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra.
The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.
GEO. F. KIMBALL, Treas. and Mgr.

Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person, \$3.00 a day.
Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.
Two persons (single beds), 5.00 a day.
No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager.

"The Home of Perfect Comfort"

Brookline's Beautiful
Beaconsfield

Open the year round for permanent and transient business
D. W. KINSLEY, Manager, Brookline, Mass.
Telephone Brookline 1370.

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You have the choice of three excellently conducted hotels managed by the J. R. Whipple Corporation. One supply department purchases for all three and not only buys in the best markets of the country, but also imports extensively. This is but one factor which has made the cuisine of these hotels famous.

Hotel Touraine
Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive homelike atmosphere.

Parker House
A hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed.

Young's Hotel
In the financial district. World-wide reputation for New England cooking.

Hotel Somerset

BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av. joining the famous Fenway Park

European Plan; 300 rooms with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

Exclusively for Women!

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307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Rates \$2.00 and up per day
Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

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Beacon Street

Next to State House

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THE HEBBLEIN HOTEL

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Opposite Bushnell Park

"One of New England's most satisfying hotels." Quiet and refined. Famous as an eating place. The Hebblein Garage has accommodations for fifty cars.
CLIFFORD D. PERKINS, Proprietor.

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SENECA HOTEL

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American and European Plan

A refined hotel, modern in every respect, that entertains a discriminating clientele. Just off the business district. Easy of access to places of amusement and offering reasonable rates. Near churches, N. H. Schooner, Prop.

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Tryon, North Carolina

COMFORTABLE, MODERN HOTEL.

IN FAMOUS TOURIST RESORT.

GOLF, Horseback Riding and All Outdoor Sports.

EUGENE BROWNLEE, Prop.

Open all year

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Entrance, 4 Boylston St., Boston.
Another Georgian Cafeteria at 22 Dunster St., Cambridge.
Near Harvard Yard



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SPECIAL
New Year's Eve Supper
Served from 10 P. M. to 1 A. M.
\$2.00 per cover
Special Musical Entertainment
MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW

Special New Year's Day
TURKEY DINNER
\$1.50 per cover
Served from 12 to 3 P. M.
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IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY



Chinese-American Dishes
241-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Near Massachusetts Avenue
SPECIAL HOLIDAY DINNER
2.00
Refined Music
Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

YE OLDE WHITE HOUSE
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Tel. Brookline 6223
209 Harvard St., Opposite Harvard Church
Strictly Home Cooking
ROOMS FOR TRANSIENTS
Breakfast 7:30-9, Lunch 12:30-1, Dinner 6-7:30
Sunday Dinner 1-2:30 P. M.
MR. GEORGE JONES, Prop.

Cafe de Priscilla
305 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Special Holiday Dinner,
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Music afternoon and evening

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12 HAVILAND ST., BOSTON
We will serve a
SPECIAL DINNER
NEW YEAR'S DAY 75c
12 to 7:30

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PORTLAND, ORE.
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The increase in our business demonstrates that the policy of the present management in conducting these hotels, meets with approval of the traveling public.
W. C. CULBERTSON
Proprietor

Hotel Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO
Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store district. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.
Rates Moderate
Breakfast 50c, 60c, 75c. Lunch 75c.
Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50).
Further particulars at any office of THOS. COOK & SON, our special representatives.
"Comfort without Extravagance"

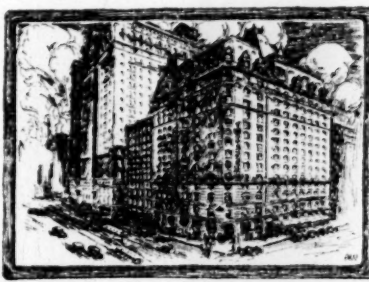
HOTEL LAND
FRED J. Johns, Manager
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

THE FIELDING HOTEL
Geary and Mason Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO
Absolutely Fire Proof
Every Room with Private Bath
Caf. in Connection—European Plan

NEW YORK

THE ANNEX

New York



IMPULSED by the ever-increasing demand for accommodations, Hotel McAlpin has acquired the Martineau—now known as the Annex. In the acquisition more than a question of space is involved.

The Annex now offers the same courteous treatment of guests, the same pleasurable atmosphere and the same gratifying service which has made Hotel McAlpin universally approved.

Under the direction of L. M. Roemer
Frank E. Jago, Resident Manager

32nd to 33rd Street and Broadway

Prince George Hotel
5th Ave & 28th St.
New York

In the very center of New York's business and social activities.
Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unflinching comfort that its guests expect of it.
George H. Newton,
Manager

1000 Rooms, Each with Bath
Room and Bath \$2.50 and \$3.00, up
Two Persons \$3.50 and up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up
Room with toilet and running water, \$2.00

HOTEL SEVILLE
Near Fifth Avenue on 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY

An Atmosphere of Comfort and Refinement
SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, \$3.00 UPWARDS
ROOM, WITH BATH, FOR TWO,
\$5.00 to \$8.00 PER DAY
Send for Diagram Showing Fixed Room Prices.
JOHN F. GARRETY, Mgr.

MAJESTIC Hotel and Restaurants
Fronting Central Park at W. Seventy Second St. ~ the Motor Entrance.

NEW YORK
Delightful vista yet surprisingly convenient to the heart of the Great Metropolitan.
Accommodations and service all in consonance with the high character indicated by the name and setting and completely satisfying the expectations of its clientele.
Copeland Townsend

Hotel Martha Washington
The Famous (Just Off Fifth Avenue)
29 East 29th St., New York City
From our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$2.50 per day and up. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 60 cents and dinner at 85 cents.
BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

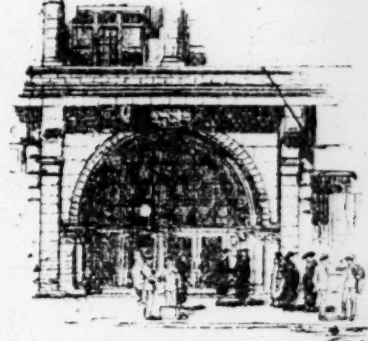
Hotel Endicott
81st Street and Columbus Ave.,
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Several exceptional 2 and 3 room apartments open for yearly lease.
Rental Moderate

Hotel Bristol
129-135 West 45th Street
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Courtesy Cleanliness Comfort
Homelike surroundings in the center of New York, at moderate prices.
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HOTEL ST. JAMES
TIMES SQUARE
At 109-113 West 45th Street, New York City
An hotel of quiet dignity much favored by women travelling with out escort.
RATES ON APPLICATION
Personal Management, W. Johnson Quinn.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Captains of Industry,
Great Artists, Opera Stars,
Live at the Congress

—because here living has become an art. The flavor of home plus the artistry of the metropolitan menage, give thrill and piquancy to every-day life.

The genius of our chefs produces a menu that is "home-cooking" par excellence; the comfort and immaculate of our rooms give best excuse for home.

The corps of employees and servants, carefully chosen, thoroughly trained, give courteous and efficient service.

S. R. KAUFMAN, President
Michigan Ave. at Congress St.

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500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts
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WM. M. DEWEY, Mgr.



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The atmosphere of the Hotel Cleveland is as near Homelike as it is possible to make a large hotel in a large city. Quiet refinement surrounds every move made by every employee. All the conditions conducive to a comfortable stay.

The Convenient Location Is an Additional Advantage



OMAHA, NEB.
Corner 16th and Howard Streets

The Marquette

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister.
European Plan
\$3.00 and up.
MR. GLANCY, President.

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LAUREL HOUSE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

New Country Club Golf Course.
In the wonderful climate of this famous resort is much to delight and enthrall. Attractive service and social life. Why not make the Laurel House your permanent winter home?
A. J. MURPHY, Manager
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Hotel Richmond

17th and H Sts., N. W.
One block from the principal Public Buildings
Quiet and Refined. European Plan

Hotel Belvedere

Cherry at Chase Street
BALTIMORE, MD.
Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine and Service. Franchises.
Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

Burlington Hotel

American and European
Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine
380 Rooms with Bath \$2.50 to \$4.00
Five Minutes from Everything
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When You Visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls
Add to your pleasure and comfort by stopping at the Hotel Lenox.
Quietly situated, yet very convenient to business, theater and shopping districts. And Niagara Falls Boulevard.
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North Street at Delaware
BUFFALO, N. Y.
European plan. Every room an outside room.
\$2.50 up. On Empire
Tours, Road guide free.
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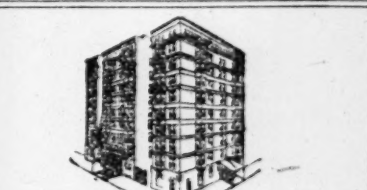
North Shore Hotel
In Evanston, Ill.
If your preference runs to quiet things, a refined elegance and a delightfully cheerful atmosphere, you will appreciate this distinctive hotel. It has every modern appointment and its service is of the best.
The attractive dining rooms offer both table d'hôte and a la carte service. Arrangements may be made with the management for special service in caring for dinner parties, dancing parties or banquets.
Transportation to the city requires less than 20 minutes on the C. & N. W. Ry. Rhine Evanston 6400.

The Virginia

Ohio, North West Corner Rush
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EUROPEAN FIREPROOF
One of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes' walk to shops and theatres.
Rates \$2.00 and upward

The Gladstone

6200 Kenwood Avenue
One of Chicago's Favorite South Side, resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.
Rates \$1.50 and upward

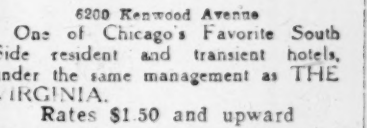


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Lake Park Ave. and Hyde Park Blvd.
CHICAGO
Overlooking Lake Michigan
10-minute ride via I. C. & N. E. Suburban train to city's center.
All through trains on Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Big Four Railroads stop at Hyde Park Station.
European \$2.50 and up
American \$3.00 and up

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INDIANAPOLIS
YOUR HOTELS
A. BENNETT GATES, Pres.
HOTEL MIAMI
DAYTON



COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CORNELL LOSES
CROSS-COUNTRY

Oxford - Cambridge Combined Team Proves Too Strong for the United States Runners Over the Roehampton Course

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—The combined team of Oxford and Cambridge University runners defeated the Cornell University team today in the cross-country race by 26 points to 29 points. N. A. McInnes, the Dark Blue, being the first man home. Cornell secured second and third places, and of the 10 places which counted toward the result, each team filled five. Cornell secured second and third places. The course was over mixed country, which the English team was well acquainted with, and the seven miles included plough land. Oxford and Cambridge went away with a rush at the start, providing the first four at the end of the first quarter mile. Later the field was spun out. McInnes taking the lead after half a mile. The Oxford man maintained this advantage to within a mile from home, when Carter challenged him and approached within 25 yards. The effort failed, however, and McInnes shook off the Cornell rival and passed Sir Montague Shearnan, the judge, with a 70 yards lead. The summary:

N. A. McInnes, Oxford, 42m. 55s.; C. C. Carter, Cornell, 42m. 44s.; T. C. McInnes, Cornell, 42m. 43s.; R. A. Montague, Oxford, 42m. 41s.; W. T. Marshall, Cambridge, 42m. 35s.; N. P. Brown, Cornell, 42m. 22s.; W. R. Seagrave, Cambridge, 42m. 22s.; R. E. Brown, Cornell, 42m. 41s.; W. A. Green, Oxford, 42m. 38s.; H. V. Bonnal, Cornell, 42m. 35s.; R. B. Sutton, Oxford, 42m. 31s.; P. H. Anderson, Cambridge, 42m. 28s.; M. E. Richmond, Cornell, 42m. 25s.

G. W. ELLIOTT TIES
SMITH IN SCORING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—Although scoring did not rule high in the First Division of the Association Football League on December 4, G. W. Elliott, by scoring two goals for Middlesbrough against Everton, raised his total to 17. This entitled him to share the leadership in the list of goal-scorers with Joseph Smith of the Bolton Wanderers, who did not enhance his total. W. H. Walker, Aston Villa's international center-forward, was not in effective action, but his total of 16 goals enabled him to retain third place. Thomas Brownell of Manchester City rose one step higher as the result of a good goal against Bradford City, whilst, lower down on the list, Frederick Pannam, who has lately given some fine displays for the Arsenal, continued successful, and elevated himself to tenth position with an aggregate of nine. The list follows:

Player and club	Goals
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers	17
G. W. Elliott, Middlesbrough	17
W. H. Walker, Aston Villa	16
Thomas Brownell, Manchester City	12
Richard Kelly, Burnley	11
Ned Harris, Newcastle United	10
B. Biss, Tottenham Hotspur	10
David McLean, Bradford City	10
P. Roberts, Bolton Wanderers	10
Frederick Pannam, Arsenal	9
C. M. Hudson, Sunderland	8
A. Wood, Tottenham Hotspur	7
C. Wilson, Tottenham Hotspur	7
Joseph Anderson, Burnley	7
G. S. Seymour, Newcastle United	7
H. Johnson, Liverpool	7
W. Chambers, Liverpool	7
L. Hawksworth, Blackburn Rovers	7
Stanley Davies, Preston North End	7
H. Johnson, Sheffield United	6
W. Cross, Burnley	6
P. Dawson, Blackburn Rovers	6
P. Porshaw, Liverpool	6
Richard Bond, Bradford City	6
Frederick Morris, W. Bromwich Albion	6

GLENORAN WINNER
IN IRISH FOOTBALL

IRISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE (To December 4, inclusive)

Club	W.	L.	D.	P.	A.	Pts.
Glentoran	2	1	0	0	1	5
Shamrock Rovers	2	1	0	0	1	5
Cliftonville	1	0	1	3	1	3
Distillery	1	2	0	5	6	2
Distillery	0	3	0	2	10	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BELFAST, Ireland—There was only one game in the Irish Association Football League on December 4, although there should have been a second between Linfield and Glentoran. The two latter had transposed their dates, however, so that they will meet at Belfast on January 1. As regards the league match played, which was at Glentoran's ground between Glentoran and Distillery, the former won by the large score of 5 goals to 1. There can be no doubt that on the day's play there was a great difference between the teams. Altogether Glentoran were far the superior side. They included in their team, Alfred Snape, the outside left of the Aldridge Athletic Club, in the Scottish league. He was with Glentoran before he was transferred to Aldridge, and now he is back again. He is certainly a fine player. Hardly had the game commenced when Hugh Meek scored. James Davey added a second goal and Hugh Gill scored for Distillery. Glentoran were all over the visitors in the second half; Meek adding two more goals, whilst Robert Crooks added a fifth. A feature of the match was the excellent shooting of Meek, who credited himself with three goals out of the five registered by Glentoran.

MINNESOTA TEAM APPLIES
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—W. S. Haddock, president of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, has received an application from Minneapolis for a team to that city to take the place of the Pittsburgh squad,

In Group Two of the association. The Pittsburgh team disbanded Tuesday night after its second exhibition game here with the University of Toronto, which it lost 4 to 2. Failure of the league to issue full amateur cards to certain members was given as the reason for withdrawal.

CHIEF INTEREST
IN DUDLEY CUP

Five Colleges Take Part in the Competition for This Famous Irish Rugby Football Trophy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. DUBLIN, Ireland—Chief interest in Irish Rugby football on December 4 centered in the contests for the Dudley cup, an inter-varsity competition, for which the university colleges of both Dublin and Cork had entered, together with Trinity College, Dublin, and Queens University, Belfast. By kind permission of the board of Trinity College, Dublin, all three games were played in the College Park, and produced some of the most interesting football of the season.

Cork versus University College, Dublin, opened the play, and a strenuous forward game on a heavy ground resulted in favor of the Dublin men by 6 points (2 tries) to 0. Local conditions have been a big handicap to the southern students, indeed they have been able to play only one game since the season opened, and if allowance be made for this fact they deserve every credit for the game they played. They had quite as much of the play as the winners, but lacked that scoring ability which comes only from practice. The winners had to go all out for their points, and were just about value for the two scores.

Queens, Belfast, and Trinity College came together in the second match. The former traveled a full team, but Trinity had to make a couple of changes in their back divisions. A strong wind affected the play to some extent, but had a good drying influence on the pitch, and a really fast and interesting game was the outcome. Making full use of the high wind in the opening half, Queens attacked strongly but could cross the home line only once, D. R. Wheeler scoring a good try, which was not improved upon. However, they collected another 3 points from a penalty kick and crossed over at half time, leading by 6 points to 0. Trinity had their turn at attacking in the second half, but most of their efforts lacked finish, and they failed to penetrate the very sound defense put up by Queens until close on time, when W. J. O'Donnell, at outside half, cut out a good opening before letting his "threes" away, the passing culminating in a try by N. D. Tipping. The subsequent kick at goal failed.

Give-and-take play followed, Trinity attacking repeatedly and Queens defending well, and the final whistle went without any further scoring. Quite the best-balanced side seen in Dublin this year, the Belfast fifteen deserved their win, the final result reading: Queens University, Belfast, 1 penalty goal, 1 try (6 points); Trinity College, Dublin, 1 try (3 points).

The final match enjoyed the best possible conditions and was watched by a large and enthusiastic crowd. Despite their hard game of the previous day, Queens led off from the start with a series of hard attacks. Dublin stood up well and kept their line intact with keen, hard tackling. Then an attempted crosskick resulted in Dublin forwards going right up the field in a splendid dribble, which finished over the Queens' line, C. Godfrey getting the touch. The kick failed, however, and there was no further scoring till after half time, when A. R. Wheeler brought Queens level by securing a good penalty goal. With the score at 3 points all, the teams played up in splendid style, and twice Dublin almost scored. Then Queens worked back to midfield and put in a strong attack, G. V. Stephenson finally getting across for a good try, and A. R. Wheeler adding 2 further points. Soon afterward Queens scored again, J. R. Wheeler dropping a clever goal. From this to the end Dublin put up a plucky battle, but failed to score, and the better side won a good game by 3 goals (12 points) to 1 try (3 points).

PLAYERS SELECTED
FOR CRICKET MATCH

SYDNEY, New South Wales—After a conference lasting five hours the committee which had charge of selecting the players who would represent Australia in the first test match of the Marylebone Cricket Club named the following:

W. W. Armstrong, Victoria, captain; J. M. Taylor, New South Wales; J. Ryder, Victoria; C. E. Pelley, South Australia; H. L. Collins, New South Wales; C. G. Macartney, New South Wales; J. M. Gregory, New South Wales; W. A. Oldfield, New South Wales; W. Bardsley, New South Wales; A. A. Mailey, New South Wales and E. R. Mayne, Victoria, reserve.

SCHEDULE MEETING SOON

CHICAGO, Illinois—The meeting of the American and National League schedule committees will be held here January 5, according to an announcement made by B. B. Johnson, president of the American League. The committees will be ready to report to their respective leagues at the joint meeting of National and American leagues, January 12, avoiding the necessity of calling the perfunctory schedule meeting previously held in New York in February. At the January 12 meeting the proposed new national agreement between majors and minors will be ratified.

UNITED STATES
DOUBLE WINNER

Tilden Defeats Brookes and Johnston Wins From Patterson in the Opening Matches of the Davis Tennis Competition

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—United States tennis players scored a double triumph Thursday over the greatest Australasian net stars and now hold the position of favorites in the tournament for the Davis cup, the historic championship trophy of the lawn tennis world. W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, battered down N. E. Brookes, captain of the Antipodean team, 10-5, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4, while W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, California, easily defeated G. L. Patterson, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1. The Americans need only one more match to win the cup.

Brookes and Patterson have a chance partially to redeem their position today in the doubles against Tilden and Johnston and there are many who believe they are capable of gaining a trifle in the tournament, being rated as the greatest doubles players on the courts today. The way Tilden and Johnston smashed their way through the defenses of the Australasians in Thursday's contests, however, gave supporters of the Americans reason to believe that Brookes and Patterson must play super-tennis to win even a momentary respite from defeat in the tournament. The final singles matches will be played on Saturday.

Tilden was plainly puzzled by the splendid volleying of Brookes, and Brookes maintained a terrific pace all through the match. Tilden's brilliant returns did much toward turning the tide in favor of the Americans. Brookes' game was only slightly below that shown when he was at his very best. Tilden's play justified his position as world's champion.

The match was played in 2½ hours, including the interval of seven minutes between the third and fourth sets. It was contested bitterly, but in the most sportsmanlike manner. Brookes deliberately driving the ball out of the court on one occasion in order to make up for an assumed error on the part of a line umpire.

The first set was a hard struggle, which Tilden won only after a remarkable recovery of form in the later games. The second set also went to the American, who showed wonderful reserve strength after the first game had drawn little advantage to either player. The third set marked the culmination of Brookes' play. After losing the first game, he opened up a series of irresistible drives, which carried Tilden off his feet and won the set, 6-1.

The fourth set was opened by Brookes in the same masterful way and he won the first three games, making nine consecutive games he had taken from the American champion. Here Tilden rallied, however, and solved Brookes' smart drop strokes, which had bewildered him. The Philadelphia, serving at his best, drove Brookes thither and yon and won the fourth game easily. Brookes was now showing, and Tilden, continuing unbeatable tennis, won the set and the match.

Tilden's first serves were terrific, and an analysis of the match shows that Brookes can attribute his defeat to this feature of the American's game. Tilden's second ball was invariably returned by Brookes, who shot the ball to the Philadelphia's backhand.

Johnston's severe drives to Patterson's backhand in the back court featured his first set with the young Australasian star. Patterson replied to these drives weakly, and his backhand volleys were driven back with great speed by the Californian. Johnston had won three games before Patterson was able to score a victory, and finally won the set, 6-3.

The second set showed plainly that Johnston had Patterson's measure, as he won the set almost at his own pleasure. Patterson won the first game, but failed to break through in another during the entire set, which ended 6-1 in Johnston's favor. Patterson's volleys which crossed the net were so weak that Johnston was able to run in and score with terrific drives.

The third set was a repetition of the second, Patterson's play growing weaker each game. Johnston won five straight games before Patterson gained a victory, but the American took the following game with ridiculous ease. It is fair to say that no one ever has been so overwhelmed in a Davis cup challenge round, and Patterson must reorganize his backhand strokes if he desires to retain a place in Davis cup tennis circles. Johnston showed complete mastery of the game at all times, and his forehand drives to Patterson's backhand were almost always winning strokes.

FOUR PLAYERS MAKE
FOUR GOALS APIECE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—No fewer than four players secured a couple of goals apiece in the course of games played in the Third Division of the Association Football League on December 4. These players were John Doran, the Irish International of Brighton and Hove Albion, W. Wright, the Exeter City forward; Travers of Norwich City and F. Hoddinott of Watford. Each of these men consequently bettered his position in the list of goal scorers, although the actual leaders were in no way disturbed. Both E. Simms, of Luton Town, and Albert Fairclough, Southend United, occupants of first and second position respectively, added a single point to their totals,

SIX VETERANS
AT MORGANTOWN

West Virginia University Expects to Have the Best Varsity Basketball Team That Has Ever Represented It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. MORGANTOWN, West Virginia—With a number of veterans on hand, members of last season's freshman aggregation performing in an astounding manner, West Virginia University is well supplied with promising candidates for the 1921 basketball season.

When the initial workout was held under the supervision of N. J. Cartmell, University of Pennsylvania, who has been engaged to coach the freshman five this season, the following veterans from the 1920 varsity team reported: Capt. H. C. Martin '22, G. W. Hill '22, P. R. Outright '21, and P. E. Parker '22, all forwards; C. K. Bigger '22, center, and R. C. Hawkins '22, guard. Each of these six men is a veteran of one or more floor campaigns here and were responsible in a large measure for the success of last year's team. Only two men, Capt. W. B. Morrison '20 and P. B. Dawson, both guards, are left to this season.

In addition to the six veterans among those who reported are P. T. Grose '22, who was a candidate for the team last season, and who captained the University of Pittsburgh freshmen in 1917; J. R. Akins '21 and W. E. Neff '21, also candidates for 1920. All of these men showed exceptional promise last year, but because of the high-class caliber of the material on hand, they were unable to earn their letters.

The entire freshman quintet of 1920, which made such a great record on the floor, is expected to be heard from before the opening game. The men of the class of 1923 have shown up well in the practice sessions thus far and will force some of the former varsity men to play championship ball to hold their places.

Among the new men are some of the most promising basketball performers that have entered the university. R. M. Hawley '24, who heads the list, hails from Bluefield, West Virginia; J. F. Bartelle '24, from Tarentum, Pennsylvania; Frank Flanagan, from Buckhannon, West Virginia; Pierre Hill, from Fairmont, West Virginia; Russell Merideth '24, from Fairmont, West Virginia; and Douglas Bowers '24, from Clarksburg, West Virginia. Both Bowers and Merideth have been playing the floor games for several years and are rated as the best scholastic and preparatory school guards in the State.

Coach F. H. Stadsvald, University of Minnesota, has arrived and is in charge of the 30 men who were invited to return for special practice sessions. Coach Stadsvald was the basketball mentor here last season, and he met with such success in his first year as a coach in the east that he was immediately engaged for this season. So far he knows little of the material on hand except that six veterans have returned. Local fans expect him to put forth the best team West Virginia has ever had on the floor, because it is apparent that the material is better than ever before.

CHICAGO YACHT CLUB
TO BUILD NEW HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—After months of negotiations the Chicago Yacht Club has persuaded the Lincoln Park commissioners to lease it two acres in Lincoln Park on which is to be built its new \$250,000 home. The lease, at a nominal consideration, is to run for 35 years.

When work starts it will be the first big step in local yachting circles in 20 years, according to Sheldon Clark, 20 years of the club and president of the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes. The Chicago Yacht Club, as at present organized, is a consolidation of the former club of the same name, the Columbia Yacht Club and the Lincoln Park Yacht Club, and has nearly 1000 members.

"We now have the largest fleet of boats outside of New York," said Commodore Clark. "We will keep the large yachts off Grant Park, and the smaller boats in Lincoln Park."

Marine architecture is to dominate the new club house. Stairways will be built like the companionways of liners. The roof will be an open air dance deck. A large tower will have an observation deck from which to view races, with a room from which the yachting committee can direct regattas.

HAMILTON DEFEATS
CANADIENS EASILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. MONTREAL, Quebec—A fair crowd saw the opening of the National Hockey League championship season in Montreal Wednesday night. The contesting teams were the Canadiens, of Montreal, and Hamilton, the newest team in the league, which was admitted only this season and took the place of Quebec.

The Canadiens, usually so fast, were entirely outskated by the visitors from the Ontario Province. Canadiens were not in condition and lacked combination play. Lalonde was the best of the home players; but he took a frequent rest and at the beginning of the second period became involved in

BROWN IS COACH
AT WASHINGTON

Red and Green Has Lost Two of Its Best Scorers From Last Year's Varsity Baseball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Under steady drilling by the new coach, Mathew Brown, the Washington University basketball team is shaping up well for its early games. Coach Brown, who succeeded R. B. Rutherford out of his early years, has three very fair teams working out daily and there appears to be plenty of candidates for all positions except center. A score of men turned out for practice when the first call was made and the squad grew gradually until about 40 men were trying for places. During the holidays the basketball men were given some workouts against the fast playing Municipal League teams.

COLUMBIA WINS
IN SECOND ROUND

Blue and White Defeats Harvard in College Chess Tourney

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE. College W. L. P. C. Harvard University 3 1 4 2 Princeton University 5 3 Columbia University 5 2 Yale University 2 2 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—The chess team of Columbia University settled down to its work on the second day of the intercollegiate chess tournament and took first place, winning three of its games from Yale, while the fourth, between M. A. Schapiro '23, Columbia, and T. H. Banks, grad. Yale, was a draw. Princeton, who defeated Yale by a narrow margin on the first day, also managed to win from Harvard by a similar score.

The game between Banks and Schapiro was close throughout. Banks had a slight advantage in position in the middle game, but a shortage of time compelled conventional moves, and after the recess for dinner, a draw became obvious as the only solution. Schapiro had the white pieces and offered a queen's gambit opening, declined. The other Yale players offered conventional openings and failed to hold their positions against the greater experience of the Columbia men, none of the games lasting beyond the recess.

Board 1—M. A. Schapiro '23, Columbia, drew with T. H. Banks, Graduate, Yale, in a queen's gambit decline. Board 2—Orin Frink Jr. '22, Columbia, defeated P. T. Paine '22, Yale, in a Ruy Lopez opening. Board 3—Philip Wolfson '22, Columbia, defeated A. Stroud, Graduate, Yale, in a French defense.

Board 4—E. C. Worden '21, Columbia, defeated H. C. Jackson '22, Yale, in a Ruy Lopez opening. Columbia played white at odd boards. K. O. Mott-Smith '22, Harvard, the victor over Schapiro on Tuesday, using the center-counter gambit in his match against S. E. Hall '21, Princeton, who had the white pieces, and the latter playing a conventional game, finally gained a bishop and a passed pawn, forcing Mott-Smith to resign after 49 moves. C. T. Smith '22, was also a victor for Princeton, using a Sicilian defense, against H. H. Jackson '22, Harvard. H. C. Jackson '22 filled the vacant fourth board for Yale.

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ST. PATRICKS IS
DEFEATED AGAIN

Ottawa Continues to Maintain an Unbeaten Record in National Hockey League Championship

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE. Club W. L. P. C. Ottawa 3 1 6 6 Hamilton 2 1 2 3 St. Patricks 1 2 2 33 Canadiens 0 3 3 609

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. TORONTO, Ontario—Ottawa, world's professional hockey champions of 1920, made their first appearance of the season here Wednesday night and easily defeated St. Patricks by a score of 8 to 1. Except for the first 10 minutes of the game, when the locals scored their 1 and only goal, St. Patricks were never dangerous.

The game was anything but exciting, and faster hockey has been played here this season by senior O. H. A. teams. St. Patricks showed a serious lack of cohesion and were extremely weak on the defense. On the other hand, Ottawa, once they assumed the lead, settled down to play a double-line defensive game. St. Patricks battered themselves against this system and the result was that each time the forward line was checked Ottawa was able to get away for a clean break, there being no one in front of them but the two defense men. The summary:

OTTAWA ST. PATRICKS
Denneny, W. 1 1 1 1
Nighbor, Bruce, 0
Darragh, W. 0 0 0 0
Gerard, L. 0 0 0 0
Cleghorn, Boucher, rd. 0 0 0 0
Benedict, K. 0 0 0 0
Score—Ottawa 8, St. Patricks 1. Goals—Nighbor 2, Cleghorn 2, Boucher 2, Denneny 2 for Ottawa; Marsh 1 for St. Patricks. Referee—Lou Marsh, Toronto. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

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EDUCATIONAL

RESEARCH WORK IN HISTORY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is almost a commonplace to assert that as a center for historical study and research London holds a unique position. In the Public Record Office are gathered archives that are better preserved perhaps than those of any other nation. Many of their series go back without a break to the thirteenth century, and work in them is essential for those who wish to describe the history and growth of the English-speaking peoples. The British Museum contains collections of manuscripts, papyrus and tablets that deal with the history of practically every people and every age. The archives of the Guildhall enable the student to trace back the history of a municipal corporation to the fourteenth century and even earlier, while the ecclesiastical records, the documents of the City companies and other collections, too numerous to mention, form a mine of historical material that is seemingly inexhaustible. London is not only the age-long center of the government of England, and the capital of the British Empire; she has been for centuries a focus of the world's commerce and of international activity and almost every movement of modern times has left somewhere within her documentary stores evidence that should be consulted by those who would rightly understand it.

It is, therefore, fitting that one of the most important sides of the activities of the University of London should be concerned with history and the allied political sciences. Notable steps forward have been made in the organization of this work in the last four or five years and it may be of interest to note some of the more recent developments. The study of history within the university was, for long, undifferentiated, but it is now dealt with in four different branches, according to common plan. Branch 1 is concerned with ancient and medieval history of the West; branch 2 with the medieval and modern history of the peoples of European stock; branch 3 with the history of India, and branch 4 with the history of the Near and Middle East. In every one of these branches there are large numbers of honors students devoting their undergraduate work solely to the study of history in the intensive fashion that is characteristic of an honors school in an English university, but the merit of the scheme is recognized to be in the opportunities it affords for the guidance of research students who are working in the archives under the direction of specialist investigators.

The quickened interest in all historical matters that has resulted from the war has been marked by the endowment of several new chairs in special departments of history. The Greek community in London has endowed the Morgan chair of modern Greek and Byzantine history, Holland and South Africa have founded a chair of Dutch history and there are other new chairs of a similar kind. The London County Council have set up a chair of modern French history and institutions, and have now endowed a readership, the special task of whose occupant shall be to guide research in the history of London and its institutions.

The post-graduate work in history is now being concentrated apart from that of the undergraduates, and through the beneficence of certain generous donors a new building is being set up immediately at the doors of the British Museum on the new university site as a center for historical research. There are to be gathered all the many seminars for historical research of the university, each provided with a seminar library, not of books about a particular subject, but of the printed sources or the tools, so to speak, that will be for the use of any investigator working upon the subject. Thus there are separate rooms for English history, municipal history, the general history of Europe, the history of France, Germany, the Iberian Peninsula, Italy, southeastern Europe, and the Near East, colonial history, American history and so on.

History merges imperceptibly into politics of the present day and the center is to be the home of the newly-founded British Institute of International Affairs which has sprung out of the experience of the British Empire delegation to the Peace Conference, and which aims to insure that British scholars and diplomats shall consistently study the problems of foreign policy with which they may have to deal. The institute is gathering complete files of political publications from all over the world and this library will form the laboratory of the student of foreign affairs just as the historical libraries next door are the storehouse of the past for the diplomat.

The governing body of the center will be a committee appointed by the senate of the university, representing not only the professoriate, but also distinguished historians and persons directing historical research in other universities. There will be representatives of bodies and institutions like the British Museum, the Public Record Office, the Royal Historical Society, the Society of Antiquaries and the Colonial Institute. It will, therefore, be not merely an institution of the university, but a national school of historical research, whether the departments of state and the courts of law can turn for guidance when historical questions have to be dealt with.

The center is provided with no staff save a small office establishment to deal with mechanical details. It is the place to which the teachers of the university and their research stu-

dents direct their steps when they wish to take counsel together. They will discuss in common their work in the archives where their investigations are carried on, whether at the Record Office, the British Museum, Lambeth Palace or wherever it may be. In the center at stated times each professor surrounded by his disciples will consider and direct their work, having at hand the necessary means of reference. But the center is not merely the gathering ground for historical research students in the University of London, its privileges are accessible to any properly equipped student or scholar who comes to work in the London archives. There, in its common rooms, he will meet fellow-workers in his field and other historians from many parts of the world, because London is a center from which the travel routes of the world radiate and most travelers at some time or another pass through her gates. There can be no doubt that the opportunities for intercourse that are thus afforded will be widely appreciated and they may do much to advance the progress of knowledge.

KINDERGARTENS IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—What the Germans call kindergarten and what are known in France as jardins d'enfants are only beginning to be developed in the state schools. Hitherto they have been confined almost entirely to private institutions, but the desirability of having properly furnished rooms in which children of the most tender ages could learn while playing has been impressed lately upon the French educational authorities.

One of the largest schools in Paris has just devoted three big rooms to this purpose. The salles are spacious, luminous, and well ventilated, and in them a little world of children chatters, laughs, and plays. Everything in the rooms is made in appropriate size—tables and the furniture all designed for the tiniest of tots. Games abound and the Froebel method of instructing while interesting and amusing has been adopted in its entirety. The mistress in the middle of the children observes every movement of astonishment, encourages them to ask questions, and explains in simple language. It is indeed education without tears.

Since the first essays of Froebel were made in France it has been regarded as a matter for wonder that the idea has not been caught up more readily. The fact is that the French are very serious in their studies and perhaps the greatest defect of the French system is that the tasks that are given to children even from the beginning have been rather too hard. While Switzerland, Germany, and England have tried to make schooling pleasant, and have, as it were, extended the kindergarten idea more or less through all the classes, France in this respect has always treated school life with great gravity.

It is only eight years since at the Lycée Jules Ferry and a little later at the Lycée Fénelon there were set up jardins d'enfants. The war suspended the development of this innovation and it was not until the recent congress of teachers at Amiens that the subject was again considered. A report was then presented by Miss Panta, a teacher at the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Sévres, who is at the same time the president-founder of the Union Française des Jardins d'Enfants.

In this report, which made a great impression, she demanded that a special section should be created in all the écoles normales, where teachers are trained in France, that the school mistresses therein instructed should receive a special diploma from the state, that an appeal should be made to every commune to obtain funds and rooms in order to transform what are known as the maternelles—somewhat dreary and rigorous institutions poorly equipped for children—into jardins d'enfants.

These resolutions were adopted. But the funds, the rooms, and the mistresses are still largely lacking. The state does not yet seem ready to espouse the idea. Even in the particular Paris school where another jardin d'enfants has just been set up, the state ignores this effort. It permits the effort to be made but it does not aid it. The parents of the little ones pay directly the mistress; the school authorities lend their rooms; but it is held to be impossible that in face of the success of these experiments the state can remain uninterested.

The age of the children ranges from 4 to 7. The difference between the jardin d'enfants and the maternelle is that in the former the child is not subjected to a curriculum but the curriculum is adapted to the child. Perhaps it is wrong even to speak of a program. Is there indeed a method? Program, curriculum, method—it is the child who frames them. Everything is spontaneous, varied, adaptive. The system changes with each little pupil. The rôle of the teacher is not to make or endeavor to make the child into a grown-up person, but to make herself into a child, to meet the child on his own level. As one of them put it: "I am not a mistress, I am a gardener of infants. I cultivate these infants without constraining them in any way, any more than one constrains a rose to turn toward the light."

Discipline and rules disappear. There remains only a rhythm of juvenile life. Gymnastics and music play a great part in these French jardins. Songs and rhythmic movements please the children and opportunities continually present themselves for teaching the infants something, for developing them. Advocates declare

that this is better than a curriculum fixed hour by hour, better than lessons laboriously taught and written on slate or paper.

The movement will doubtless grow now that it has been started again in earnest. Undoubtedly some relaxation of the rigorous scholastic rules and methods in France is called for.

EDUCATION NOTES

Transcontinental trips by college debating teams have been arranged by Princeton, Harvard and Columbia universities. These long-distance debating tours were greatly fostered by the trip last year of the University of Washington team which crossed the continent to meet Harvard. The Princeton team is understood to be already en route with nine competitors scheduled. Those of Harvard and Columbia are to follow in the spring. It is said that the team of the University of Eastern California, which met Columbia in 1916 to debate the question of preparedness, was the first to journey across the country.

President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College has announced the adoption of a "literal system" of grading academic work as the result of extended research on the part of a faculty committee. "This study," President Thomas says, "has proved that certain numbers were not used by the faculty; that among other curious things, for instance, very few students get the grade of 72, 73, 76, 77, 78. If the work deserves more than 65 the faculty very naturally gives 70, and does not pay much attention to the numbers like 67 and 68. It is almost impossible to discriminate between 75 and 70 or between 75 and 80. We concluded therefore that numerical grading in between the great blocks was worthless. We have now adopted the 'literal system': highest credit between 95 and 100; high credit, 90 to 94; credit, 85 to 89; low credit, 80 to 84; merit, 75 to 79; low merit, 70 to 74; passed, 65 to 69; low passed, 60 to 64 and failed, below 60."

An executive decree of May 19, 1920, provides for public debates in Quinto, Ecuador, on foreign subjects which have two or more antagonistic features. These debates will take place every two years, the debaters to be selected from the faculties of the universities of the Republic. The debates will be open to the public.

Restoration of teaching of German in the high schools of Indiana is advocated by a majority of the modern language teachers of the State, as shown by a resolution adopted at a meeting at Indianapolis of the modern language section of the Indiana State Teachers Association. The resolution recommends repealing the state law prohibiting such instruction.

Spanish is the most popular of the modern languages in the New York City high schools and German is practically forsaken. Only 300 pupils registered this year for the study of German, but 14,000 for French, and 30,000 for Spanish.

PARENTS' COMMITTEES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—The experiment which the city of Bradford instituted in setting up what are properly termed "school committees," but which, on account of their constitution, have been known as "parents' committees," has now reached the stage at which its value can be gauged. Each school committee consists of the City Council members for the ward in which the school is situated, the head teacher, one assistant teacher, and three parents elected at a parents' meeting. It was impressed upon the parents' representatives that they sat, not as rate-payers, but as parents, and it was their business to find out if the school was deficient in any way; to consider if such amenities as playing fields were needed, and to make recommendations in respect of the fabric, lighting, heating, and so on.

The results already form an entire justification for the scheme. To begin at the top, its first remarkable consequence is that the city councilors themselves find it necessary to take an individual interest in the schools in their wards, and to be acquainted with their condition. Next, the innovation has given the teachers of each school an opportunity to draw attention to needs in an effective manner. Encouraging the interest of the parents and existing their cooperation in the work of education. The resolutions sent to the education committee from the school committees deal with almost every aspect of school life. Infants' schools want canvas sleeping couches; which they will get. The most general request is for playing fields. Some have already been secured, and negotiations are proceeding for others. Other resolutions speak of swimming baths, reduced tram-fares for school children, babies' rooms, motor warnings at school entrances, and many other things. Their requirements in respect of ventilation, lighting, and so forth are so serious and so numerous that a clerk of works has been allocated to give his whole time to school committee work. Alderman Brown, who has taken much interest in the scheme, states that the outstanding result is that the children in the elementary schools are coming into their own. They are going to be educated under constantly improving conditions. Fifty new committees, that is, 150 parents, are exerting their efforts to this end. The social life of each school is undoubtedly going to be immensely improved.

FOUR-QUARTER PLAN

For Ohio State University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—The adoption of the full four-term year of 48 weeks as recently effected by the trustees of the Ohio State University, was largely the result of a series of reports presented by the college of engineering, by the summer session committee, the college of agriculture, the report of the University of Maine, the report of a conference of 14 state university deans held at Urbana, Illinois, the report of the National Council of Education and the opinion of the faculty of the Ohio State University.

The university's committee on the four-quarter plan, in a statement to the administrative council, said: "We have found no professor or instructor who is opposed on fundamental educational grounds to the change to a four-quarter plan. Such difficulties as are cited are purely administrative, not educational, and are therefore negligible." The president of the university, Dr. W. O. Thompson, in supporting the plan said: "Administrative problems are never impossible or fatal to any measure having real merit. There are difficulties of administration, but they suggest the chief reason for having administrative officers. It is their business to deal with these matters. No important educational measure should ever be adopted or defeated for administrative reasons."

The committee on the plan submitted to the faculty the following educational considerations:

"1. Continuity of one or more lines of study may be secured under either the semester plan or the quarter plan; but concentration may much more easily be secured under the quarter plan, since there will be few studies at a time, each studied more intensively."

"2. The more frequent classification under the quarter plan is a distinct advantage to the better students and favors a higher level of work, since the weak who keep the level down are eliminated more promptly."

"3. Counting the summer session as a half semester, the substitution of a quarter means a theoretical minimum increase of 20 per cent in the amount of educational service offered in a year, but as the summer quarter means the addition of a much larger number of courses in each department and the participation of a larger number of departments, the increase in educational opportunity would be much more than 20 per cent. The plant and equipment would also be more efficiently used."

"4. The advantage to technical, agricultural and commercial education, of utilizing the industries, the farms, and the various business occupations as part of the educational scheme, is already appreciated. The quarter plan accommodates itself to this educational idea far better than the semester plan, both in respect to dates of starting and stopping and in respect to necessary adjustments in the curricula of various classes of students."

"5. Students needed on the farm, or in the industries, would be able to take hold at more advantageous dates than the semester plan permits. The shorter unit inevitably renders the university's courses much more readily adaptable to the needs of all students who cannot spend the whole year in residence. It likewise enables students who are strong both mentally and physically to shorten the total calendar years of residence by continuous residence during their course. This probably will never be possible for the majority of students, but it would be utilized as an opportunity by a considerable number every year, and could be resorted to whenever emergency required."

"6. The quarter plan makes possible for professors a more advantageous system of leaves of absence. It also would enable the university to more easily arrange for the services of eminent specialists in regular course for a single quarter's work."

"The objections to the change have to do mainly with administration and finance. The more important are the following:

"1. Lack of funds. There is no doubt that it will mean increased expense to the university."

"2. Difficult transfer of credits from and to other institutions on a different plan. This difficulty is not serious. It amounts to multiplying a whole number by a fraction."

"3. Loss of time to high-school graduates who now enter at the beginning of the second semester. This is undesirable and yet the number of such is at present not large. As an offset the increased opportunities of a summer quarter for such students is a fair consideration. Moreover, the school and smaller colleges have in the past followed the universities promptly in educational changes."

"4. Lack of time adjustment at the end of the summer quarter to the opening of the summer schools. Such adjustment can be made by a ten weeks' summer quarter of six days each. The summer sessions are already accustomed to this economy."

"5. One more period of registration and examination each year. This is undeniable, but should not weigh very heavily against the larger good in educational opportunity and public service."

"6. The university should wait until a number of other universities have made the change. The committee begs leave to reply that our purpose is to secure an independent vote of this faculty on the educational desirability of such a change, regardless of the action of other institutions."

In concluding an exhibit of reports favoring the plan, President Thompson, after referring to the resolution adopted by the emergency convention

of 187 colleges and universities held in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1917, in which it was recommended that the college year be composed of four quarters, said that there are three important considerations—educational, administrative and financial, and upon these he continued as follows:

"The chief educational considerations are: (1) Whether it is desirable for the state to provide educational facilities available at any and all times to meet the convenience or necessity of students. Economy of time and the necessity for self-support are factors in this problem. The traditional idea that education cannot be pursued at the time of the year when the majority of the population is doing its hardest work will probably not bear investigation."

"(2) The progress of the student and the advantage to society from an earlier completion of formal education are important factors. At present the organization of institutional education is not determined by any of these factors. A history of the development of the school year will show that education has been extremely conservative in view of the rapidly changing conditions in the world of industry and business."

"The third consideration, namely, that of finance, will be recognized as vital to the whole program. The first issue is whether the proposal is worth what the additional cost will be."

"It should be plainly understood that the four-quarter plan does not contemplate any pressure on students requiring continuous study of four quarters in each year. That question should be left to the individual. The requirements for a degree will not be materially changed, although the continuity of work may be somewhat interrupted and the traditional sentiment attached to class organizations modified. The four-quarter plan if generally adopted over the country would, doubtless, check the tendency to regard mere clock hours as a measure of education and place more emphasis upon intellectual development and achievement. It is important to save time in our education. It is also important to determine the time necessary in our educational process to secure intellectual poise and maturity."

"Nor should we assume that the four-quarter plan automatically increases the time a teacher shall be in the class room and the salary he shall receive. It does, however, involve a new definition of what constitutes a year's work. It may involve a reconstruction of our ideas as to the relation of the teacher to the university and to his profession. It ought to involve the welfare of both the teacher and the university. Any other assumption would be fatal to the proposal."

BRITISH EXPENSE FOR EDUCATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An attack is at present being made against educational expenditure, both national and local. This is being conducted both in Parliament and in a section of the press. Objections are raised to any extension of present educational facilities, to the carrying into effect of the continuation and central school clauses of the Fisher Act, and to the raising of school-leaving age. The cry of impending national bankruptcy owing to high taxation is being raised, and the fears of the general public as to "waste" on other public services are being exploited by the opponents of education. Considerations of cultural values may not be expected from the authors of these attacks, but educationists are surprised to find them indifferent to the utilitarian value of education. Surely it ought not to be necessary, declare the educationists, in the twentieth century, to lay stress on the indispensability of wide-spread knowledge and generally diffused intellectual attainments as factors in national stability, even if only on industrial and commercial grounds.

As an example of the line the attack usually takes it may be informative to notice the proceedings at the Treasury on November 11, when a deputation of trading, manufacturers and ratepayers' representatives waited upon Mr. Fisher, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of Health. A summary of the speeches made on this occasion has just been issued by the London Municipal Society. The object of the deputation was to present a resolution urging that the Education Act should be reconsidered and adapted to the present state of national and local finance, on the ground that it is now impossible to provide for the enormous expenditure involved.

Lord George Hamilton was the chief speaker on behalf of the deputation. He made the assertion that the system of primary education has not been a success, and that it had failed to give results commensurate with the expenditure incurred. He endeavored to destroy the prestige of the 1918 act by stating that it was passed at a time when the nation was absorbed in the final grip of war, when 4,000,000 men were out of the country, and when public bodies were depleted of many of their best members. He also pointed out that the estimate of the cost of the working of the act given by Mr. Fisher when it was under discussion had proved to be inadequate.

Mr. Fisher's reply has been commented upon as cool, reasoned, but conclusive. He pointed out that only a small part of the recent increase in the cost of education had been incurred on account of the new act. It was chiefly due to the general rise in prices, by reason of which all supplies used in schools were costing more and teachers needed higher salaries merely to maintain their pre-war position. Even now their salaries

were only 138 per cent above the pre-war level, while the cost of living had risen 164 per cent. The total cost of education had not risen even so high as salaries, being only 119 per cent above the pre-war total. As for the efficiency of the primary schools, Mr. Fisher expressed the opinion that they had made very great and steady progress since 1870, and that if the view of the deputation was that primary education did not have a sufficiently industrial and practical bias they were in effect asking for still more expenditure, for it was the "book" education which was cheap, and the practical and handwork education which was more costly.

Mr. Fisher mentioned, also, that the needs of the more needy middle classes were now being met to a much greater extent than formerly by the provision of rate-aided secondary schools, of which there were now 1070 in the country. In this connection he pointed out that the views of the deputation were evidently not shared among certain sections of the community, for the popularity of education was proved by the fact that there has recently been an immense increase in the demand for secondary education, and in many towns hundreds of children are turned away because of lack of accommodation. The attack upon the circumstances under which the act was passed, Mr. Fisher had no difficulty in rebutting. Before he put his proposals forward he had consulted over 300 of the leading business men in the country; he had protracted conferences with the education authorities all over the country; there were long and animated debates in Parliament, many public meetings were held all over the country; and much enthusiasm was shown in favor of those proposals by the men at the front.

At the same time Mr. Fisher indicated that the consideration of economy was receiving his attention. He was arranging for local authorities to submit to the Board of Education every autumn estimates of their expenditure for the following year, in order that they could be checked in advance. Steps were also being taken to prevent local authorities from taking undue advantage of the provision under which three-fifths of the expenditure on salaries was to come from the Exchequer, and extremely high salaries would not be permitted. The deputation were not allowed to depart without hearing from Mr. Fisher a warning as to the possible dangerous results of their economy campaign. The education system, he pointed out, is designed to promote the physical, moral, and intellectual welfare of the younger people in the community; and therefore, it is one of the fundamental social services in the country, upon the efficient discharge of which most of the well-being and prosperity of the country, as a whole, depends. While fully alive to the necessity for developing and extending cautiously, he would greatly deprecate anything like a sudden stoppage of educational progress, and moreover, such a course would not really be in accordance with public opinion.

The force and influence of the opposition to education was not to be minimized, and it has gained additional weight from a natural desire to cut down public expenditure. Educationists find it all the more welcome, therefore, to remember that the Prime Minister has always been a warm supporter of education, and his words at Sheffield last year go to show where his weight will be placed. "The best troops in every country," he said, "came from the best educated areas. That which makes a man a better soldier makes him a better workman. That is why the great measure introduced by Mr. Fisher will increase the productive quality of the nation."

The course of study is arranged so that work is done between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. in order not to interfere with hours for recreation. The educational work is arranged under four courses—the Americanization course, the basic course, the English course and the business course. The subjects offered in vocational study are grouped under the following departments: Automotive, drafting, electrical, building, textile, metal working, highway construction and topography, music, machine, agricultural, and food, the latter comprising a school for cooks and bakers and an advanced course for chefs.

The farm school is conducted in the winter time chiefly in the classroom, with the study of crop rotation, soil study, farm machinery, its care and use, and stock raising. Farm land comprising 400 acres is used for a rotation of crops in 20-acre units, in which small grains, corn and forage crops are grown under the direction of farm experts, with reasons for the methods observed and explained. Truck gardening is also taught, the vegetables produced being utilized in addition to the camp ration, and a course in horticulture is provided in connection with six orchards on the farm, where pruning, spraying and grafting are taught. All types of farm machinery are used and the students instructed in the care and use of each, tractors being used for plowing and harrowing. The leading varieties of stock are kept so that the men may be made familiar with their relative merits.

In mathematics the student is taught the part necessary for the particular trade which he is learning, the carpenter receiving special instruction in measurements, the plumber in capacity measurements, the metal worker and machinist in weights and strengths.

Men in the automotive school are taught not only the care and method of operating motors of all types but every step in the course of their construction, all with the best and most modern equipment at their disposal. For example, all stages in the process of vulcanizing tires are taught and large amounts of rubber kept in order that it may be cut up for the students' use. Lathes used in the machinery department and other intricate shop tools of the most modern manufacture are furnished these soldier students. A library of 20,000 volumes is situated in the camp.

AN ARMY SCHOOL

At Camp Grant, Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Lessons learned

in the world war are being put to practical use in the army schools now maintained by the United States War Department in the camps throughout the country. Recognition of the fact that a percentage of the men actually engaged in the carrying on of war should have training along industrial lines is made in the army school at Camp Grant, near Rockford, Illinois. The vocational training offered to enlisted men in the camp not only fits them for better service while in the army, but gives them knowledge of occupations which may be put to practical use after their return to civil life.

Some idea of the work accomplished by the Americanization course of the education and recreation branch of the service may be gathered from the fact that men who have entered the army unable to read or speak the English language have in three months been able to testify at their graduation exercises to their ability in commanding the language of America by speaking practically without an accent, reading and reciting some of the best literature, and singing the national songs. The examination given to each student before graduation consists in mathematics, reading, writing, spelling and English, which the student must pass with 12 points, equal to the rating of the fourth grade in the grammar school.

In arranging the school schedule, General George Bell Jr., in command at Camp Grant, had the following definite ideas in view:

"To develop the soldier to think for himself, to broaden his viewpoint in life, to increase his usefulness as a member of the military establishment of his country, to increase his earning capacity and make him a better citizen from a military and economic standpoint. To develop the man mentally and physically, so that industry and the country at large, as well as the man, will be benefited by increased production and the training of the individual in his chosen vocation." Classroom work, although recognized as a necessary part of the soldier's education, is subordinated at Camp Grant to the actual working conditions which the man will encounter when he returns to civil life.

The faculty has been obtained from the best professional teachers to be found, and the schools, which operate from November 1 to May 1, are housed in steam-heated, well-lighted classrooms, with shops completely equipped with modern machinery and appliances. Vocational instructors are obtained from leading manufacturers of the country on a loan system. Twenty-four buildings beside those of the farm group are used for educational and vocational work. Twelve warehouses are devoted to the storing of surplus machinery and material.

The fall term of the schools opened this year with 900 students enrolled in the various courses, and with recruits arriving at the rate of more than one hundred per week. A large percentage of the men entering the service enlist, it is stated, with the purpose of receiving educational and vocational instruction as well as military training. The staff of the Camp Grant schools now consists of 44 civilian instructors, four officers detailed in charge of various teaching departments and 16 enlisted men as assistant instructors.

The course of study is arranged so that work is done between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. in order not to interfere with hours for recreation. The educational work is arranged under four courses—the Americanization course, the basic course, the English course and the business course.

The subjects offered in vocational study are grouped under the following departments: Automotive, drafting, electrical, building, textile, metal working, highway construction and topography, music, machine, agricultural, and food, the latter comprising a school for cooks and bakers and an advanced course for chefs.

The farm school is conducted in the winter time chiefly in the classroom, with the study of crop rotation, soil study, farm machinery, its care and use, and stock raising. Farm land comprising 400 acres is used for a rotation of crops in 20-acre units, in which small grains, corn and forage crops are grown under the direction of farm experts, with reasons for the methods observed and explained. Truck gardening is also taught, the vegetables produced being utilized in addition to the camp ration, and a course in horticulture is provided in connection with six orchards on the farm, where pruning, spraying and grafting are taught. All types of farm machinery are used and the students instructed in the care and use of each, tractors being used for plowing and harrowing. The leading varieties of stock are kept so that the men may be made familiar with their relative merits.

In mathematics the student is taught the part necessary for the particular trade which he is learning, the carpenter receiving special instruction in measurements, the plumber in capacity measurements, the metal worker and machinist in weights and strengths.

Men in the automotive school are taught not only the care and method of operating motors of all types but every step in the course of their construction, all with the best and most modern equipment at their disposal. For example, all stages in the process of vulcanizing tires are taught and large amounts of rubber kept in order that it may be cut up for the students' use. Lathes used in the machinery department and other intricate shop tools of the most modern manufacture are furnished these soldier students. A library of 20,000 volumes is situated in the camp.

THE HOME FORUM

O Fair Mid-Spring

O fair mid-spring, besung so oft
and off.
How can I praise thy loveliness now?
Thy sun that burns not, and thy
breezes soft
That o'er the blossoms of the orchard
blow,
The thousand things that 'neath the
young leaves grow,
The hopes and chances of the growing
year,
Winter forgotten long, and summer
near.

—William Morris.

Thackeray in Paris

The impression of one of the many who came in contact with the personal Thackeray and afterward wrote about it was that he spoke the most beautiful French that the visitor had ever heard from the lips of an Englishman. That encomium was qualified by Thackeray himself when he confessed to a foreigner's limitations in judging the style of George Sand, whose sentences nevertheless impressed him with their charm, seeming to him like "the sound of country bells—provoking I don't know what vein of musing and meditation, and falling sweetly and sadly on the ear." Perhaps French was not quite a second mother language to him as it was to Du Maurier and has been to half a dozen other English men of letters. But the Paris of his day was as familiar to him as were his own Pall Mall and Russell Square; and with that part of him which was not wholly beligerently British, he very much preferred it to the London of fog and of the intolerant eyes of the Lord Farintoshes and the Sir Barnes Newcomes.

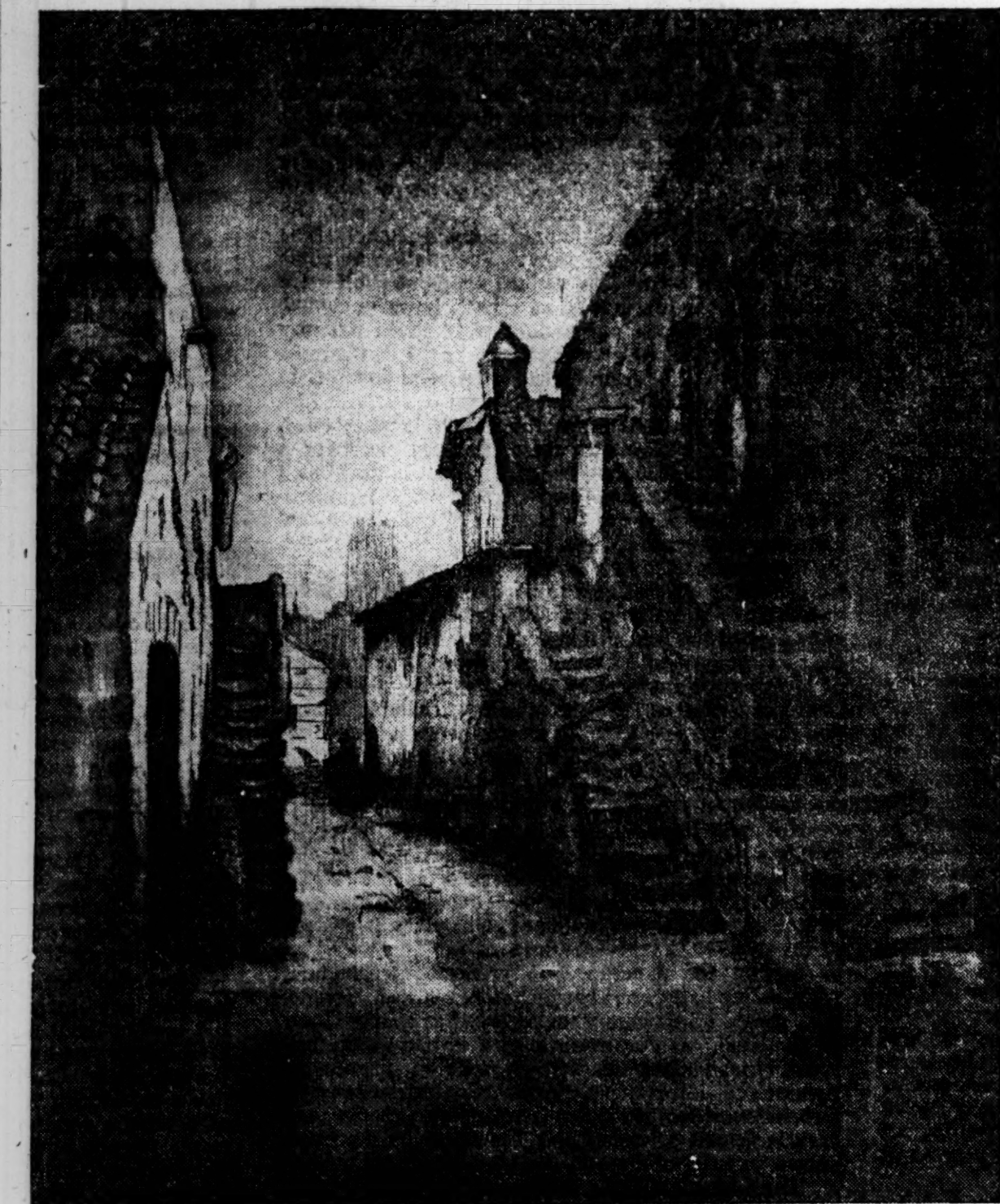
It was not exactly Thackeray's fault that his novels were not written from a detached point of view. He simply could not help being autobiographical. How much of himself he gave in the making of Arthur Pendennis is a matter of general knowledge. The Paris of his youth, and many of his aspirations and heartaches are reflected in the pages of "The Adventures of Philip."

If ever there was a book made by a book review it was "Vanity Fair." The first numbers dragged, as "Pickwick" had dragged before Sam Weller came upon the scene. The British public was slow to recognize that a new star was beginning to glitter in the literary firmament. Then came Abraham Hayward's sweeping tribute in the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1848; and with it the doors were opened, and Thackeray passed in to take his place among the accepted masters of English fiction. In introducing the man, Hayward recalled finding him, ten or twelve years before, day after day engaged in the

Louvre copying pictures in order to qualify himself for his intended profession of artist. The gallery of the Louvre, as much as the Charterhouse, or Cambridge, was a school that

saw the other steamer round a point just behind him. Recognizing his rival as following him far ahead of her regular time, he realized that she was doing something out of the ordi-

nary. He came to the conclusion that Captain Harris was attempting to beat him into St. Paul, in order to be the first to deliver certain important news of which he also was the bearer. When this revelation was made, both boats were within a few miles of their destination, St. Paul.



Courtesy of the New York Public Library; Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

"The Quiet Street," by John Taylor Arms

played a conspicuous part in Thackeray's intellectual development. It was not that there he learned to draw—he never did that—but there, he completed his education in the humanities.

It was in July, 1833, when he was twenty-two years old, and acting as Paris correspondent of "The National Standard and Journal of Literature, Science, Music, Theatricals, and the Fine Arts"—a little paper first edited and subsequently purchased by him—that he wrote to his mother, Mrs. Carmichael Smyth: "I have been thinking very seriously of turning artist. I can draw better than I can do anything else, and certainly I should like it better than any other occupation, so why shouldn't I?" In answer to the question he trudged off to spend the pleasant and profitable days in a room—half a mile long, with as many windows as Aladdin's palace open from sunrise till evening, and free to all manners and varieties of study, where the brethren of the brush, though they sleep perhaps in a carot, and dine in a cellar, have a luxury which surpasses all others, and the enjoyment of a palace which all the money of all the Rothschilds could not buy. Thackeray's first Paris was the city he had visited as a wide-eyed boy. His second Paris was the Louvre—"The Paris of the Novelists," Arthur Bartlett Maurice.

A Steamboat Race on the Mississippi

It is popularly supposed that there was a great deal of racing on Western rivers in the old time—in fact, that it was the main business of steamboat captains and owners, and that the more prosaic object, that of earning dividends, was secondary. There is a deal of error in such a supposition. At the risk of detracting somewhat from the picturesque quality of life on the upper Mississippi as it is sometimes delineated, it must in truth be said that little real racing was indulged in, as compared with the lower river, or even with the pre-conceivable notion of what transpired on the upper reaches. While there were many so-called steamboat races, these were, for the most part, desultory and unpremeditated. On the upper river, there never was such a race as that between the "Robert E. Lee" and the "Natchez," where both boats were stripped and tuned for the trial, and where neither passengers nor freight were taken on board to hinder or encourage in the long twelve hundred miles between New Orleans and St. Louis, which constituted the running track.

The one contest that has been cited by every writer on upper river topics, that has ever come under my observation, was the one between the "Grey Eagle" (Captain D. Smith Harris), and the "Itasca" (Captain David Whitten); and that was not a race at all. It is manifestly unfair to so denominate it, when one of the captains did not know that he was supposed to be racing with another boat until he

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The Little Crooked Streets

There is no more delightful experience for a traveller than to return to the beautiful places that formerly enchanted him. He knows that his earlier impressions will be revived, but he is also eager to know how far they will be enriched. Moreover, I had seen the villas in spring-time embowered in lilacs and flowering shrubs; what new charm would autumn lend them? In one of his recent lectures on Molière, M. Maurice Donnay wittily compared Don Juan to those hasty tourists who visit the towns of Italy between two trains, who arrive, rush to church or museum, and set off again. They have seen the town one morning, one afternoon of spring or autumn; they will never see it again under other skies, with other tints; they never lean on a balustrade whence there is a view of the landscape, they never dream by the riverside, they never wander in the little crooked streets, they never pass through the iron gates of gardens. They pass; it was for them that Baedeker conceived that admirable chapter-heading: "Venice in four days." Do not let us follow their example; let us enter the iron gates of fair gardens and Palladian villas—"Wanderings in Italy," by Gabriel Faure.

Here Bends the Road

Here bends the road around a mountain-side.
With laurels twined in myrtles like a hedge;
Beneath the cliff, in comes the ocean tide,
And breaks in billows on a rocky ledge.
A sulphur-yellow crescent sweeps the town
Around the bay, as blue as indigo;
Vesuvius, smoking, lifts a cone of brown
Above the terraced villas strewn below.
Here golden-globuled oranges swing low,
With breath as sweet as sons of Paradise;
Pomegranate blossoms in vermilion glow,
And mottled pansies open argus eyes.
A weeping willow overhangs the way,
A eucalyptus rears toward the sky;
Pears, over-ripe, slow falling day by day,
In scattered red and yellow clusters lie.

—Walter Malone.

Music

We cannot imagine a complete education of man without music.—Jean Paul Richter.

Consciousness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
HOW often do we pause to consider the correctness or otherwise of our use of the first person pronoun, "I," when we make use of what is commonly known as the ego? One hears it said on all sides "I am sick," "I am well," "I am this or that," and just what do we mean? Just where does it lead to? In the effort to express oneself, as it is ordinarily termed, the vehicle of language seems the natural avenue of expression, and ego or the first person pronoun is used as expressing the thinker or action of the mentality.

When the study of Christian Science is commenced we find in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, on page 468, this remarkable statement, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." Hence it is but a short step to the conclusion that God is Mind and Mind is God. Mind, of course, is that which thinks; necessarily nothing else but Mind does think, and Mind being good, Mind thinks well. If it were possible for Mind, therefore, to use the human language as a mode of expression it would naturally make use of the pronoun "I." That Mind being infinite, good, it cannot express itself in any mode other than good, in other words it can only use the pronoun "I" as expressive of the qualities of the Mind which is doing the thinking.

Now consciousness is but another word for Mind and in Christian Science we find the two words are synonymous. It is impossible to have an unconscious mind or a mindless consciousness. Therefore when the individual commences to express himself and use the word "I" for that purpose he finds as his understanding of Christian Science grows that he is increasingly endeavoring to use the ego in a correct manner. Quite early in his experience in the practice of what Christian Science teaches he is forced to admit that he can no longer say with any accuracy "I am sick" because he has learned that consciousness is never sick and never could be. He begins to regard his body, parts of which apparently at times ached or became swollen or inflamed, in much the same way. He begins to perceive that consciousness is mental and not material, and therefore his material body has no power to say, "I ache." Nor can he say any more, "I have a headache," or anything else that is evil or unlike God—Mind. And then is beheld that which causes the student to wonder and exclaim, "I am well," and he surely is well, whoever he may be that reaches that point in his understanding of divine Science. What he grasps among other tremendous things is that he can say with all truth, "I and my Father are one."

Thus there is taking place in the individual's experience that putting off of the old man that Paul speaks of and the process of the putting on of the new man proceeds apace in the unfolding of Mind or the divine consciousness. That unfolding is what Christ Jesus was surely referring to when he said, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." Immediately after this the beloved disciple writes in the verse that follows, "This he said, signifying what death he should die." Taken in its literal sense, this verse at first glance might seem to disagree with the meaning which the use of the word consciousness for the ego, gives to the preceding verse. On closer examination, however, it is found that Christ Jesus in making his crowning demonstration over the last enemy, laid aside all pretense to any earthly ego and went to, or to mortal sense disappeared to, his Father, the one Mind or consciousness. This is evidently what Mrs. Eddy refers to on page 334 of Science and Health, where she says, "The invisible Christ was imperceptible to the so-called personal senses, whereas Jesus appeared as a bodily existence. This dual personality of the unseen and the seen, the spiritual and material, the eternal Christ and the corporeal Jesus manifest in flesh, continued until the Master's ascension, when the human, material concept, or Jesus, disappeared, while the spiritual self, or Christ, continues to exist in the eternal order of divine Science, taking away the sins of the world, as the Christ has always done, even before the human Jesus was incarnate to mortal eyes."

Jesus had been "dying daily" throughout his human experience. He was always about his Father's business, which meant that he was always laying aside the desires of the flesh, he was ever overcoming the temptations typified by the three temptations in the wilderness and so laying down his earthly life to the end that the real consciousness or Mind of the Christ might be manifest. To the one who is just beginning the study of Christian Science that may seem a novel way of putting it, but is not that just what is meant by the complete at-one-ment with the Father. The revelation of spirituality must inevitably result in destruction to the material—that does not mean physical death but it does surely mean the destruction of mortal, material, and wrong thinking, and so wrong living. Thus bit by bit is the wrong thinking and doing of the mortal put off and the beauty of the Christ-idea stands a revealed and present reality.

Now it was Jesus' overcoming of physical death which was the final proof of the correctness of all his

previous and more simple demonstrations. It is found in the practice of Christian Science that the putting off of the old man is really the giving up of material thinking, the unselfing as it were, of the material ego. That is nothing more nor less than the crucifying of the fleshly desires and this is what is daily taking place in the experience of the Christian Scientist who is practicing what he understands of the subject.

Thus the student finds little by little that he is being forced to the conclusion that matter is nothing, for consciousness is all there is. He experiences the joy of that consciousness which has gone to the Father, that is, has claimed its birthright in place of the mess of pottage of materialism in that firm, quiet and confident realization of the eternal fact that "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

A Pee-ack for Mr. Ree-ack

More than a quarter of a century back, Mr. Dickens was taking a long walk in the country with a friend, and among other topics, Christian names were spoken of. The friend said, it was curious that in English history, literature, science, theology, and art, the greater number of persons who had distinguished themselves, had only a single Christian name. In literature, there are John Gower, Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Francis Bacon, John Milton, Samuel Butler, Andrew Marvel, John Dryden, Alexander Pope, Joseph Addison, Richard Steele, Laurence Sterne, Henry Fielding, Samuel Richardson, Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, William Cowper, George Crabbe, Walter Scott, Thomas Moore, William Godwin—Here he was interrupted with, "and you mean to wind up this catalogue of single-name worthies with Charles Dickens?" The friend confessed that his thought had that way tended. "I suspected so. But you must not include my name." Here he paused, planted himself right before his companion, waved his hand in a mock-heroic manner, and in a deep-growling voice, like the aside of the "first villain" in a melo-drama, on a country estate, said, "Know then that I was christened Charles John Hougham, which three names are to be found in the parish register." It was as he had said, but long ere he became a writer, he disused two of them, and instead of Charles John Hougham Dickens, signed plain Charles Dickens, for all time.

The observation of Charles Dickens was as great, some have thought, as even his imagination. It seemed as if he noticed everything that he saw—and remembered whatever he noticed. He noted down all curious names painted over shop-windows, and was ever adding, from old Directories, to his large collection of odd patronymics.

Mr. Dickens was not a conversationalist, although he told a story well, and with humorous exaggeration. One day, after dinner, some "mutual friend" . . . told Dickens that "once upon a time, Thackeray had made a good hit on the clever young Scotchman's (Angus B. Reach) pertinacity, as regarded the pronunciation of his surname. It seemed that, at dessert, Thackeray had addressed him as 'Mr. Reach,' the obvious way of pronouncing the name. 'No, sir,' was the indignant reply, 'my name is pronounced Ree-ack—in two syllables.' Without giving any verbal reply, Thackeray politely handed his neighbor a peach, saying, 'Mr. Ree-ack, will you allow me to help you to a pee-ack?' The story was neatly told, and the rewarding smile went round. "Did you say that?" asked Dickens. "Certainly." "And think it original?" "Of course. Perhaps you said it?" "No," replied Dickens, with a merry twinkle of the eye, "but I was at Lord John Russell's the other day, and, having to wait for him a few minutes, took up a book, which happened to be one of the volumes of Tom Moore's Diary. There I read, under date of 1826, I think, that Luttrell, the wit, dining next a gentleman whose father invented the small napkins or serviettes used, after dinner, to put finger-glasses upon, addressed him as 'Mr. Doyley,' and was informed, rather angrily, that the real name was Deh—Oyley, with a long rest between the elided preposition 'De' (or de) and the rest of the word. 'Very well,' said Luttrell, in his blindest manner, pointing to a neighboring dumpling on the table, 'May I trouble you, Mr. D'Oyley, for a little of that D'Oyley?' So," added Dickens, turning triumphantly to Thackeray, "your joke is at least thirty years old. Where did you hear of Luttrell's?" The wit protested that it was his own, and even questioned its existence in Moore. But the volume was referred to, and found to contain Luttrell's idea of plagiarism so much annoyed him that he did not utter ten words more during the remainder of that evening.—"Life of Charles Dickens," R. Shelton MacKenzie.

Capri

I wish you could have walked down to the Piccola Marina with me yesterday. It is down one of those wonderful roads hewn out of the side of the cliff, which one grows used to here, and I came back up the old steps. Such views! The sea in afternoon light, the Faraglioni rocks below, so often painted and photographed, the splendid cliffs of Capri to right and left! . . . James M. Taylor (Letter).

Scotland Honors Audubon

Edinburgh March 12th 1827.

My Dearest Friend,
I am proud that I can announce thee the result of the last meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. I was unanimously elected a Foreign Member of that Institution on the 5th Instant and am at last an F. R. S. . . . Wilt thou not think it wonderful; to me it is like a dream, and quite as much so when I see the particular attentions paid me by all ranks of the best Society. On the 6th I received the official Letter from the Secretary with the seal of the Society and the arms of Scotland—this along with my other diplomas and Letters, I assure thee enable me to be respected and well received in any portion of the Civilized World. Sir Walter Scott has also been so kind as to give me a Letter that I may exhibit wherever I may go—I have two Letters from him very kind—all this I think will afford thee great pleasure.

I am now preparing to leave Edinburgh and will do so in a few days. I am now anxious to visit London as soon as I possibly can, and yet want to spend a few days at New Castle, York, Liverpool, Dublin, then back again to England, go by Cambridge and Oxford. If I meet the success that I expect in that Tour it is very probable that soon after my reaching London, I will write for thee to come. . . . John J. Audubon (to his wife).

A Little Wood With Blossoms Rare

Amid a crown of radiant hills,
A little wood with blossoms rare
Breathes sweetly, while the young lark
trills
His new learnt melody and fills
The fragrant air.
Among its boughs the fresh winds play,
And, where the spreading branches
part,
The sunlight drops from spray to
spray,
And seeks the ferny streams which
stray
Within its heart.
And there the wild bee fills his cells,
And murmurs through the golden
hours,
And charmed fancies and sweet spells,
Are woven in the tall blue-bells
—And cuckoo-flowers.
—Dollie Radford.

The Writer and the Reader
Care should be taken, not that the reader may understand if he will, but that he must understand, whether he will or not.—Quintilian.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1920

EDITORIALS

Education in 1920

FOR many reasons, the year 1920 is likely to take its place as marking an epoch in the history of education. One of the most remarkable features about the years of the war was the way in which the various countries involved in the great struggle not only strove to maintain education in a state of efficiency but concerned themselves earnestly with laying plans for a great educational advance when peace should be reestablished. The war forced many lessons upon the world. It forced no lesson upon it more remorselessly than that of the need of education. The effect of this was seen first amongst the Allies in a demand for greater technical efficiency, more extended opportunities for research, and a wider development of the expert. But it ended in a demand for education in the truer sense of the word, and that not of the few, but of the many. The popular view of education began to enlarge itself. As the years of the war passed by, the democracy of the trenches and of the camp began to make itself felt. Educated and uneducated met together on an equal footing, and doors were opened in this way which can never again be shut. Great Britain did not wait for the end of the war to embark upon a scheme of reform. It was, indeed, almost at the darkest period of the war that the president of the Board of Education introduced into the British House of Commons an education bill which practically doubled national expenditure on education and paved the way for the great advances which have been made during the past year.

Now, the keynote of the British education bill was the raising of the school age, coupled with the provision of means whereby education might be continued after the scholar had exhausted the possibilities of the elementary schools. It is this feature which may be said to be the chief characteristic of the world's educational movement in 1920. Wherever attention is directed, in the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, South America, or Norway, to choose a few typical instances, almost haphazard, the educational tendency of 1920 will be found to be in the direction of insuring the boy or girl a longer compulsory period of constructing the "educational highway," whereby all who so desire may attain to what has come to be called higher education. Amongst the many mottoes and slogans which the past year has produced, none find more general endorsement than that so frequently heard on the American side of the Atlantic, "A high school education for every child in the state."

Another notable international movement in education has been the demand for greater freedom, not only in teaching but in many other directions. It has been a year of the most vigorous experimentation, characterized by a readiness, almost an eagerness, to consider the whole question of education de novo. This has, in some instances, been carried to great extremes. The very fact that any particular method had the sanction of general acceptance appears to have been sufficient, in some cases, to secure its condemnation. Thus there have been those who have gone so far as to advocate the complete abolition of discipline and the avoidance of anything which even savored of curricula, insisting that the only real highway to knowledge lies in the direction of developing inclination, and leaving the child quite free as to the how, the when, and the what of his studies. This, however, is but the extreme phase of a widespread movement in the direction of more spontaneous study which has already found excellent expression in various countries, notably, perhaps, in the United Kingdom and the United States, in such organizations as students' councils and other efforts at self-government.

If there is any educational tendency in the past year to be regretted it is the tendency to regard the ideal university as necessarily the repository of all knowledge. According to this view, there is no field of knowledge, from tailoring to kite making, that the student should not be able to explore within the confines of his own university. This involves the university being in a position to teach anything, and also the claim of the university that anything can be taught. The latter claim, perhaps, is the one to be most seriously regretted. As a well-known educationist in the United States put it, recently, no sooner has the desirability of a certain development been clearly shown than there arise those who insist that it can be taught by means of "a course." He instanced the question of good citizenship. Good citizenship can undoubtedly be inculcated and must, indeed, be inculcated. It may even be possible to formulate lessons in good citizenship, involving instruction in civil government and so forth, but to have university courses in good citizenship and to grant degrees in good citizenship is to reduce a university course and a university degree to something very like an absurdity. This last tendency is seen today much more in the United States than anywhere else. Its chief danger, apart from the effect in the United States itself, lies in the fact that so many countries, awakening to the need of educational reform, are inclined to look to the United States for the latest word on the question, and to fashion their new systems on the American model.

The most hopeful feature about all these tendencies, good, bad or indifferent, is the alertness which is to be found on all hands in regard to them. Whether the question is compulsory Greek in England or adult education in Spain, the use of the ideograph in China or rural schools in Porto Rico, no one particular school has ever the smallest chance of carrying anything its own way with a high hand. Finally, when all has been said that it is desired to say in regard to education in 1920, there is always this to be said more, that the close of the year finds education, in its truest sense, held universally in higher regard than at any previous period in history. This, of course, is worth all the other good tendencies put together.

Music in 1920

MUSIC, like the heroine in a recent play of Barrie's, may be described as having been long lost on an island in the Hebrides, and as being likely to return nobody knows when. This might not matter much, but that those who disappear on the island forget everything during their absence and cease to grow. The departure of music from the scene coincided very nearly with the signing of the armistice, so the period of lapsed development stands at about two years. Soon music ought to reveal itself again, ready to acquire new stature and strength; and in all likelihood it will, if only its friends, like those of the heroine in the play, begin to think about it a little.

To say that music fled with the close of the war is not to mean that what are known as musical activities stopped then. For musical activities have been lively almost everywhere since the autumn of 1918. In the United States, to name one country, orchestral concerts, solo recitals, and other physical expressions of music have abounded. Money has been spent on the organization of symphony orchestras, on the enlargement of opera companies, and on the administration of choral festivals; but neither in the United States nor elsewhere have many ideas that could be called impressive or new been brought to notice in musical composition. And it is hardly putting the case wrongly to remark that when composition languishes, music is at a standstill.

Seeds of revival have unquestionably been sown during the past year by educational benefactors, noteworthy by such a one as George Eastman of Rochester, New York, who richly endowed the School of Music of the University of Rochester. Promise, too, of a renewal of vitality is indicated in the work of the British universities and in the conservatorium movement in Australia. Further promise is to be noted in the reforms started in school music in America and in England; a pupil's appreciation of music being regarded as of more consequence than his mere technical mastery of it. A line of effort that has produced educational material, and that must ultimately stimulate composition, has been the continued quest by enthusiastic persons for folksongs amongst the remaining primitive peoples and communities of the world. Another line, which has been more productive of words, probably, than deeds, is the establishment of municipal concerts. For some reason the municipality is regarded by many social theorists as the modern representative of the folk. As such it ought to like to sing and to play upon instruments, or to be sung and played to; but it has proved as sluggish in most cases this year as in former years at doing these things.

A field that lies just between the popular and the professional is choral singing, which continues to be fertile, according to all evidence, in Great Britain and the British dominions and in Russia and certain other countries of continental Europe. It has, however, fallen into neglect in the United States, notwithstanding the existence of such a remarkable group as the Bach Choir of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and notwithstanding the success, too, of many groups that give regular winter programs or spring festival performances of psalteries and cantatas. Possibly American choral directors could rescue their art by taking up the British method of competitive performances. At any rate, they will assuredly seek a better method some day than their present usual one of incurring a deficit and appealing to wealthy men and women to pay it.

A branch of endeavor which bears the same democratic marks as choral singing, and which holds a sort of delegated popular authority, is the orchestral branch. This is thriving the world over, having had an especial awakening during the past year in Italy under Arturo Toscanini, in Australia under Henri Verbrugghen, in South America under German conductors, and in the United States under a number of leaders. The orchestral renaissance, vigorous though it shows itself, finds its inspiration in the old masters rather than in writers of today. But classic enthusiasm does not wholly explain the matter. Economic conditions have a good deal to do with it. Instrumentalists have organized themselves into something like international solidarity, with the result that they have bettered their position in the world and at the same time have industrialized rehearsals and concerts and have put them on a basis of what may be called quantity production.

If orchestral players have concentrated on the classics, solo singers and solo performers on the violin and on the piano have been inclined to do the same. Except men like Percy Grainger, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Sergei Prokofiev, and Cyril Scott, who are at once pianists and composers, few virtuosi have brought anything novel to the hearing of the world of late in the way of instrumental sound. The majority have been inclined to stick to the routine they followed before the war and to venture no farther than some new conceit or fancy in the interpretation of familiar things.

Yet while the majority have been helping to keep music imprisoned in the Hebrides, here and there some have been looking for the day of liberation, chief among whom, perhaps, have been those who devote themselves to the string quartet and kindred forms. Chamber music players, being bound by no ties of economic convenience to the standard classical repertory, can encourage contemporary composers. Wherefore an organization like the London String Quartet has been as keen, while on its American tour, to present a piece by an Englishman of today, Bridge, as it has been to present the works of Beethoven. The Flonzaley Quartet, likewise, displays the utmost readiness to ignore the applause that waits its performance of Mozart and to do uphill service for the composer Moor, by assisting in the presentation in New York of his concerto for string quartet and orchestra.

To mention patrons of art who have thought upon music in a way that is likely to set it free, there is Mr. W. W. Cobbett, of London, who has encouraged chamber music with prizes; and there is Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who gave her annual prize at the Berkshire Chamber Music Festival last fall to Malipiero, an Italian, and who in arranging the programs of the festival concerts permitted modern compositions to stand on an equality with the classics.

Athletics in 1920

THE wholesome effect of reaction from a period of military ascendancy to one of normal pursuit has been indicated in the sphere of athletics. It is there, in a large degree, that the hosts released from camps and naval stations have found an outlet for their newly developed exuberance, a quality which depended, in this instance at least, upon the desire for competition. With the armies and navies of the world still mobilized to nearly their full war strength at the beginning of 1919, and with the thoughts of men turned toward rehabilitation, it was but natural that athletics should have failed to come fully into their own. The various forms of sport were "carried on" in the peace-time camps, however, whilst the constantly expanding civilian army paved the way for the year 1920, which was to become one of the most notable, in point of development of popular interest, in the history of athletics.

In company with this reawakened and, in many cases, newly created enthusiasm, there came the need for a general revision of various codes of rules. In the United States, for example, simplicity has been made the watchword; the issue seems to be less one of precedence, and more one of practicality. In such instances as the directing heads of sport in that country have opposed the popular dictum by refusal, in one way or another, to brush so-called useless tradition aside, the resultant agitation has gone beyond the field of play, and into the "politics" of the sport in question. Organized baseball, with its threat of secession on the part of the majority of the major-league club owners, furnished the most striking illustration of this tendency; the differences between the United States Golf Association and its largest minor constituent, the Western Golf Association, which are even now in the process of adjustment, are another example.

Not only have athletics been broadened, since the war, to a degree that satisfies the great majority, but they have been placed the more firmly upon an international footing. The very fact that the Olympic Games were reestablished, after a cessation of eight years, is evidence of this; while the renewed efforts of Sir Thomas Lipton to capture the America Cup promoted international yacht racing to a degree hardly before realized. In addition, games which once were regarded as purely "local" or "national," as characteristic of a certain group, have become popularized on foreign soil: in France and Switzerland, for example, almost every district boasts an association of football clubs; Germany also, thanks to the various armies of occupation, has taken up the better-known varieties of French, British, and American sport.

The Olympic athletic contests at Antwerp, Belgium, resulted in a decisive victory for the United States, whose team total was practically twice that of its nearest rival, Finland. In the "Boston Marathon" run of April 19, a Greek, Peter Trivoulidas, was the victor; but United States distance runners gained some well-merited fame when G. T. Nightingale of New Hampshire State College led the best Oxford and Cambridge university distance runners over a three-mile course. In the relay, a form of competition which is coming more and more into favor, the British showed splendid form when the team of Oxford and Cambridge University athletes, led by B. G. D. Rudd of South Africa, broke the world's record in winning the intercollegiate four-mile relay race at the relay carnival held under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. Aviation found France winning her share of international sporting fame as one of her famous aviators, Sadi Lecoq, captured the Gordon Bennett trophy for his country, whilst Captain de Romanet established a new speed record of 193 miles per hour. Lucien Bousoutout and Jean Bernard, also of France, established a new duration record of 24h. 10m. 7s. for pilot and one, and a new distance record of 1915 1-5 kilometers. The altitude record fell to the United States, Major R. W. Schroeder making a new mark of 33,113 feet. In motor-boating, the United States won international honors when Miss America captured the Harmsworth trophy.

Golf and tennis, each a wide field in itself, provided results which, from an international viewpoint, were most interesting. The "open" golf championships of the United States and Great Britain, in which, as the name implies, both amateurs and professionals participated, were won by the British; whilst amateur golf honors went, in each instance, to the "home country" representative. The United States tennis players, on the other hand, gained almost unbroken success, capturing the British men's title in singles and in doubles, and defeating England and France in the preliminary matches for the Davis cup. Women tourists' teams from the United States were not so successful, failing in their respective efforts to win the British women's golf, hockey, and tennis championships.

Of the many sports which are still looked upon as "institutional" in this nation or that, cricket, in the British Empire, probably enjoyed the greatest revival. The tour of the Marylebone Cricket Club, which is now in progress through Australia, comes as a reward for the consistently fine showing of that organization. Baseball recovered much of its prestige in the United States and Canada, and even the belated revelations of player dishonesty in certain quarters did not seem seriously to impair its popularity, at least for the balance of the season. "American Rugby" football, as distinguished from "English Rugby" and "Association," undoubtedly enjoyed the best season in its history, both in point of attendance and in the development of the game. The same can be said of ice hockey, which, in Canada and in certain parts of the United States, was early in the year put on an organized basis.

The year 1920 will, on the whole, be known to sporting analysts as a year of reconstruction. Men and women who turned to athletics in increased numbers brought with them new ideas, plus the old enthusiasm; and the real problem which faces executives in athletic affairs is not so much one of creating public interest as one of maintaining the level of interest already aroused. Only by the application of constructive laws wherever they are needed, in the organizations themselves or in the field of play, can the realm of sport best be made to serve the interests of the populace.

The Theater in 1920

TWO salutary tendencies have been noticeable during the year 1920 in the theater-the world over: the real estate speculators who have long posed as theater managers have stood forth for just what they are, and many a well-earned acknowledgment of merit in playwright and player has been accorded by the public and press.

In London and New York, speculation in theater properties reached the heights of absurdity last spring, just as the profiteering wave of prosperity had begun to recede. Theaters were leased, sub-leased and sub-sub-leased; there were several cases where four speculators were taking profits out of one theater. This was all very well so long as there were profits to take, but the day came when few stage entertainments of any sort would draw a houseful. Then began the urgent search for "sure-fire shows," or stage entertainments designed to appeal to the lowest common denominator: plays, revues, and what not that would draw \$15,000 a week.

But the frantic quest of the theater speculator for a playwright who could fill the house has had one happy result: Shakespeare, to whom no royalty need be paid, has proved as reliable as ever. Shakespeare, who has made more reputations for actors than any other playwright of modern times, has again done the honors, this time for John Barrymore, who touched the highest point in his career last spring when he appeared in New York in the title role of "Richard III," and Henry Ainley, who came, at last, to full recognition as actor-manager, as Antony in "Julius Caesar," in London. Also in London, Martin Harvey made an excellent revival of "Hamlet," whilst the newly-formed Shakespearean company of Stratford-on-Avon brought out its admirable "Henry V.," which amounted to a rescue of this fine, pageant play from the limbo of many years of distorted production. In Berlin, Max Reinhardt found Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" and "Hamlet," expanded for performance in an arena theater, the mainstay of his season of spectacular productions. In Paris, an event of the year has been the addition of an adaptation of "Romeo and Juliet" to the repertory of the Théâtre Français.

Revulsion from the rule of the theater speculator, too, has been observable in the growth of the repertory and community theater idea, the dramatic equivalent in English-speaking countries for the municipal theaters of Europe. The Birmingham Repertory Company continues to flourish in England, so providing something of a balance for the temporary eclipse of Miss Horniman's famous and fruitful enterprise in Manchester. The Abbey Theater in Dublin continues sturdily, and now a Scottish theater is to be started in Glasgow, with the brightest prospects of success in developing a genuine type of provincial drama. In the United States, two cities, Boston and San Francisco, have each maintained for several years, with growing success, theaters conducted on the repertory, not the touring, plan. The Everyman Theater, in the London suburb of Hampstead, has been started with the object of presenting the best examples of contemporary drama.

All these community theaters, it is interesting to note, find in the plays of Shaw, Galsworthy, and Barrie the mainstay of their repertories; and that the community theater is alive one need not look for proof beyond this circumstance, for the plays of Shaw, Galsworthy, and Barrie have been the high lights of the regular English-speaking theater in London and New York during the year 1920. Barrie's "Mary Rose" and Galsworthy's "The Skin Game" are running simultaneously in New York, and Shaw's "Heartbreak House" had its American and Austrian production within a single week.

It was this same Theater Guild, in New York, organized as a protest against the theater methods of the real-estate speculators, that put on "Jane Clegg," last spring, and confirmed by a long run the reputation of a dramatist with a universal appeal, who St. John Ervine showed himself to be in line for when his "John Ferguson" achieved a success, earlier in the season. In the United States, today, three actors are touring in Shakespearean repertory because they believe in presenting plays worthy of respect. In London, Miss Lena Ashwell is offering the best modern British plays to a circuit of the city town halls, and thus people unable to spend either the time or the money for a visit to the fashionable theater-going part of London have drama brought to their neighborhood at cinema prices.

One might give many examples of the public's support of theater offerings that are not cut to pattern: the success of Frank Craven's homely, natural little comedy, "The First Year in New York"; of the emergence of Gilda Varesi, at last, as a comedienne, under the auspices of a new manager who did not think solely in terms of tradition; of the completion by Sothorn and Marlowe of the most successful tour in their thirty years of stage work, a tour devoted to only three Shakespearean plays; of the public's recognition of Eugene O'Neill, an American playwright who will not write according to the best-seller formula; of the news from Japan that the Samurai drama actually shares interest, for a time, with a drama about Capital and Labor today; of German citizens of Cologne delighting in Euripides, Shaw, and Galsworthy as acted by the British Army Theater; of the Guitrys, father and son, carrying their Parisian repertory to London, to popular as well as artistic acclaim; of Irish dramas in Spain and Spanish comedies in London; of Icelandic tragedy in New York and of American comedy in Copenhagen; of Galsworthy's "Justice" produced in Italy and Russian dramas offered as regular theater productions in London. Truly the theater-going world is broadening in culture as the differences and distances between the peoples of the globe shrink. "The Beggar's Opera," more than two centuries old, achieves the greatest popularity in its history in London and now moves to New York for what promises to be a similar conquest. Time as well as distance is telescoped. "The theater is irresistible," said Matthew Arnold; "organize the theater." The theater-going public, obviously has begun to organize the theater to suit itself, and to this membership the real estate speculator in theaters and the dealers in pattern plays are not admitted. By common consent, they do not belong.